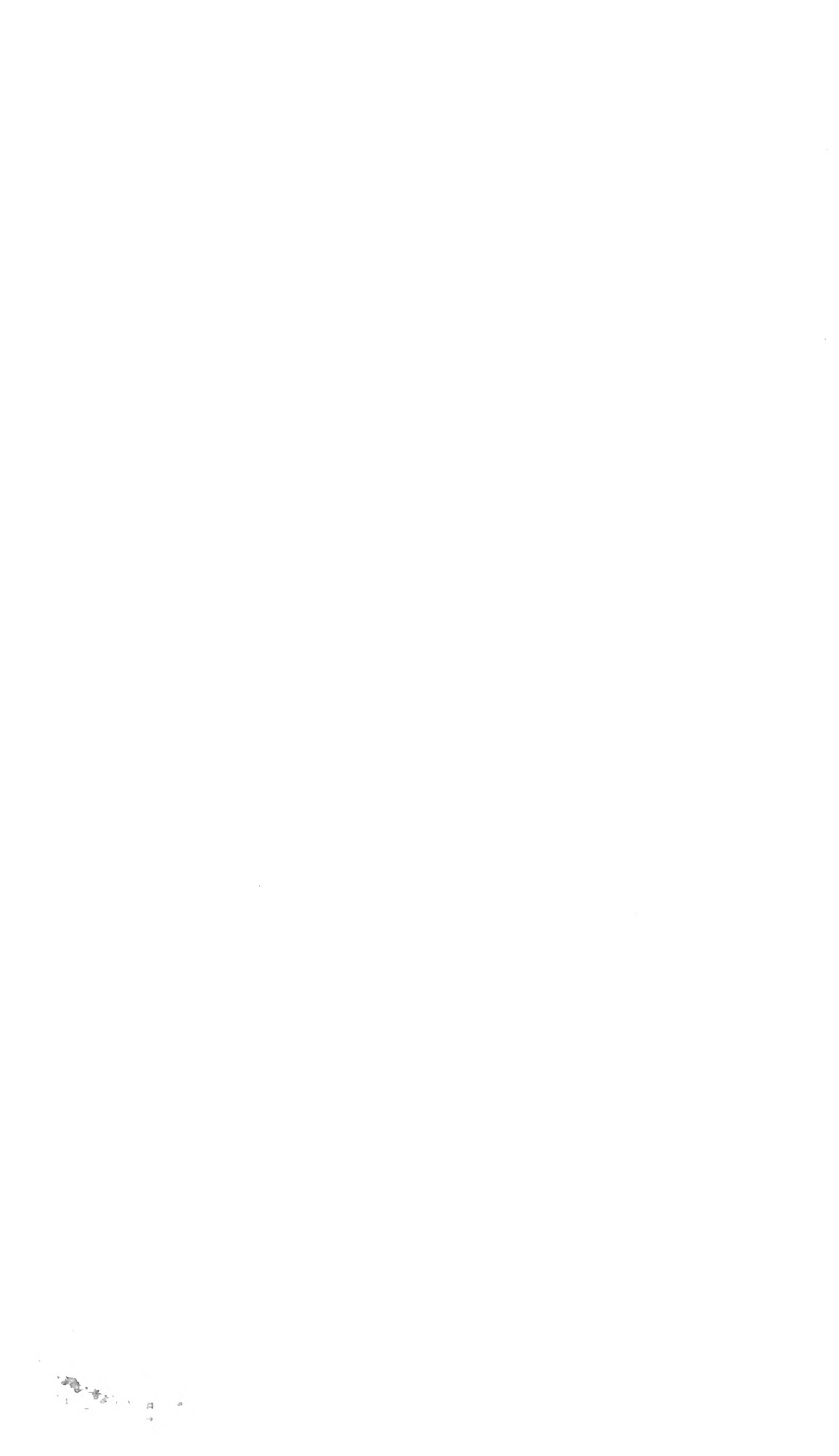




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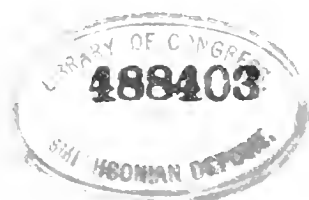
YEAR BOOK
OF
THE HOLLAND SOCIETY
OF NEW-YORK



FOR THE TWO YEARS
1892 AND 1893



PREPARED BY THE SECRETARY





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JACOB WENDELL.

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WILLIAM W. VAN VOORHIS.

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Kingston, N. Y.	SAMUEL DECKER COYKENDALL.
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Westchester County, N. Y.	CHARLES KNAPP CLEARWATER.
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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	FRANK HASBROUCK.
Monmouth County, N. J.	D. AUGUSTUS VAN DER VEER.
Somerset County, N. J.	LAWRENCE VAN DER VEER.
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SECRETARY.

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Term Expires in 1890.

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ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
ALEXANDER T. VAN NEST.

Term Expires in 1892.

WALTON STORM,
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Term Expires in 1891.

THEODORE M. BANTA,
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GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

Term Expires in 1893.

HENRY R. BEEKMAN,
GEORGE G. DE WITT, JR.,
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WILLIAM W. VAN VOORHIS.

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Passaic County, N. J. JOHN HOPPER.
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Poughkeepsie, N. Y. FRANK HASBROUCK.
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Term Expires in 1889.

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Term Expires in 1891.

THEODORE M. BANTA,
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WALTON STORM,
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Westchester County, N. Y.	CHARLES KNAPP CLEARWATER.
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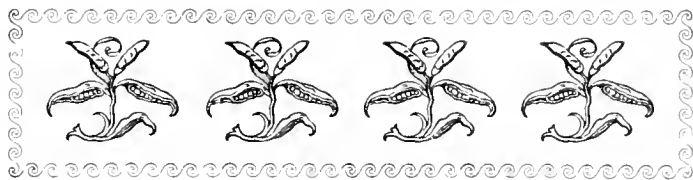
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YEAR BOOK OF
HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
1892-1893.



ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New-York was held on Pinkster Tuesday, May 19, 1891, at the Manhattan Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, the President, Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, in the chair.

After some very interesting remarks, in which he outlined what "might have been" if the Dutch had continued in control of New Netherlands, the President stated the first business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and named Mr. William M. Hoes, of New-York, and Judge Quackenbush, of New Jersey, as Tellers. The Tellers reported the unanimous election of the following officers :

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

New-York City Charles H. Truax.
Kingston, N. Y. Augustus Schoonmaker.
Jersey City, N. J. Henry Traphagen.
Brooklyn, N. Y. Judah Back Voorhees.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, *continued*.

<i>Kinderhook, N. Y.</i>	Pierre Van Buren Hoes.
<i>Rockland County, N. Y.</i>	Garret Van Nostrand.
<i>Westchester Co., N. Y.</i>	Rev. Charles Knapp Clearwater.
<i>Catskill, N. Y.</i>	Rev. Evert Van Slyke, D. D.
<i>Schenectady, N. Y.</i>	Giles Yates Van De Bogert.
<i>Amsterdam, N. Y.</i>	Walter L. Van Denbergh.
<i>Albany, N. Y.</i>	Albert Van Der Veer, M. D.
<i>Newtown, L. I.</i>	John E. Van Nostrand.
<i>New Brunswick, N. J.</i>	Charles H. Voorhees, M. D.
<i>Bergen County, N. J.</i>	John Quaackenbush.
<i>Passaic County, N. J.</i>	John Hopper.
<i>Cobleskill, N. Y.</i>	John Van Schaick.
<i>Monmouth County, N. J.</i>	D. Augustus Van Der Veer.
<i>Somerset County, N. J.</i>	James J. Bergen.
<i>Minisink, N. Y.</i>	Amos Van Etten, Jr.
<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>	Sheldon Thomson Vielé.
<i>Poughkeepsic, N. Y.</i>	Frank Hasbrouck.
<i>Philadelphia, Pa.</i>	Eugene Van Loan.
<i>Yonkers, N. Y.</i>	E. J. Elting.
<i>Lansingburgh, N. Y.</i>	William Chichester Groesbeck.
<i>Cumden, N. J.</i>	Peter L. Voorhees.
<i>Staten Island, N. Y.</i>	James D. Van Hoevenbergh.
<i>North Hempstead, N. Y.</i>	Andrew J. Onderdonk.
<i>United States Army</i>	Maj.-Gen. Stewart Van Vliet.
<i>United States Navy</i>	Com. Wm. Knickerbocker Van Reypen, Med. Dir.

SECRETARY,

Theodore Melvin Banta.

TREASURER,

Eugene Van Schaick.

TRUSTEES,

Term expires in 1895,

Henry Van Dyke, D. D.,	George M. Van Hoesen,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Theodore M. Banta,
Eugene Van Schaick.	

Mr. Martin Heermance, of Rhinebeck, offered the following Preamble and Resolution, which were unanimously adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to send a copy, properly engrossed, to Mr. Van Sielen:

Whereas, Mr. George W. Van Sielen has been the Secretary of The Holland Society of New-York from its foundation, and has served it with ardent enthusiasm, constant devotion, and great labor, seeking to promote its interests, enlarge its membership, and advance its prosperity;

And whereas, He now finds himself compelled, by the pressure of other and more sacred duties in his own household, to retire from this position, to which so much of his time and strength have been given for six years; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Holland Society of New-York recognizes with gratitude the great value of Mr. Van Sielen's unstinted labors;—praises the Dutch constancy and courage with which he has proved his faith in the future of this Society;—regrets the circumstances which have so added to his private cares that he is obliged to limit his public duties;—wishes him all prosperity and continual welfare at home and abroad; and writes with honor on its roll the name of its first Secretary, George W. Van Sielen.

These Resolutions having been handsomely engrossed, were bound in Turkey morocco and orange silk, and sent to Mr. Van Sielen.

Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, President-elect, having arrived, was escorted to the platform, and on taking the chair expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him in the election to a position which he held in such high esteem.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of Brooklyn, presented the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due, and are hereby returned, to the Honorable Robert B. Roosevelt for his able, loyal, and untiring services and devotion to The Holland Society of New-York, in his faithful and successful administration of the high office of President.

This Resolution also was engrossed, suitably bound, and sent to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. William M. Hoes referred to the decease of Dr. Peter V. S. Pruyn, Vice-President for Kinderhook, and offered the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

Peter Van Schaack Pruyn, Vice-President of The Holland Society for Kinderhook, died at his home in Kinderhook, N. Y., May 2, 1891. Dr. Pruyn, who had been in failing health for some months, passed a portion of the winter at Lakewood, N. J. His physicians, Drs. Van Der Veer and Townsend, of Albany, advised his return to his home, which he reached on April 24th last.

The funeral, which took place from his residence, was very largely attended by his many relations, patients, and sympathizing friends, by the medical profession and officers of the numerous institutions with which he was connected.

The ancestors of Dr. Pruyn were among the original patentees of Kinderhook at the time the township was erected in the year 1686, and the deceased was connected with most of the leading families in

the neighborhood. He was born in Kinderhook, November 19, 1841.

His father, John M. Pruyn, was for many years prior to that time the leading physician in the town and adjoining country. His mother was Margaret Van Schaack. Mr. John V. L. Pruyn, a member of this Society, and a kinsman of deceased, has compiled the data which appear in his notes on the Pruyn family published in the "New-York Genealogical and Biographical Record," January, 1891.

Dr. Pruyn combined in his disposition to a remarkable degree the elements forming a noble character. He was equally esteemed and honored in domestic, professional, and social life.

Loving and gentle in his family relations, patriotic and public-spirited as a citizen and official, skilful, prudent, and tender as a physician, the friend of the poor and down-trodden, a man of rare mental acquirements and social attractiveness, a wise counselor and loyal and devoted friend, his death in the prime of manhood leaves a vacancy at fireside and in the community which will be appreciated and sincerely mourned. Be it

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Peter Van Schaack Pruyn, Vice-President of this Society for Kinderhook, the Society has sustained the loss of one of its most valued and distinguished members, a man of noble character and eminent ability; and that the Society joins in the truest sympathy with those nearest and dearest to him in this dispensation.

Resolved, That this Minute be recorded in our Records, and a copy forwarded to the family of our departed friend.

Hon. A. T. Clearwater, of Kingston, N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on the Delfts Haven Monument, presented the following Report, which was received, and the Committee continued:

To The Holland Society:

The Committee to whom it was referred at the last Annual Meeting of this Society, to consider and report upon such action as the Society should take with regard to the monument proposed to be erected at Delfts Haven, in Holland, commemorative of the sailing of the Pilgrims from that port in 1620, respectfully report:

That a meeting of your Committee was held at the Lawyers' Club, in the City of New-York, shortly after their appointment; its members, with the Rev. William Elliott Griffis, D.D., Chairman of a committee appointed by the Congregational Club of Boston relative to the same matter, in company with the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, the President of the Society, and Mr. Samuel D. Coykendall, the Vice-President for Kingston, being at that time the guests of Mr. George W. Van Sieten, Secretary of the Society.

Dr. Griffis then outlined the plan it was at that time thought would be carried out by the Congregational Clubs in the country relative to the matter, stating, however, that up to that date no definite action had been taken by any organization either in the United States or in Holland.

Dr. Griffis's view as to the action desired by this Society was, that it should lend its hearty and cordial coöperation to the project, and should make a substantial contribution in money.

It was stated, in behalf of your Committee, that they were not authorized to commit the Society with regard to a money contribution; but were em-

powered to pledge its hearty and sympathetic coöperation in all other ways.

Since that time your Committee has corresponded with Dr. Griffis, and learned from him that because of the opposition of the late Dr. H. M. Dexter and the Rev. George Leon Walker, of Hartford, both prominent and influential in the Congregational denomination, and in the New England societies and Congregational Clubs, and because it was thought that possibly solicitation for contributions for the proposed memorial would interfere with the action of a committee appointed by the National Congregational Council of the United States, and intrusted with the work of placing upon St. Peter's Church in Leyden a bronze tablet memorial in honor of John Robinson and the Pilgrims who lived and worshiped in that city,—that propriety and courtesy seemed to prompt a suspension of active measures with regard to a memorial at Delfts Haven until that tablet was in place and unveiled.

It is now thought that the unveiling of the Robinson tablet will take place on the 25th of July next.

Your Committee, therefore, have as yet done nothing in the matter referred to them beyond endeavoring by historical research to prove that the charge of inhospitality made against the Dutch Government with regard to the Pilgrims is ill-founded.

Your Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend,

That, in view of the present financial condition of the Society, no definite action be at this time taken; but that your Committee be continued or a new Committee appointed, to whom the matter shall be intrusted, with instructions to report at the next Annual Meeting of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your Committee through

A. T. CLEARWATER,

Chairman.

Dated May 19, 1891.

Mr. Frank Hasbrouck, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., presented a Resolution in reference to the Annual Dinner, which, after discussion, was adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That the Dinner Committee be instructed to provide primarily for the comfort of the members of The Holland Society, and that guests be invited only after the members of the Society shall have been given an opportunity to procure tickets.

The proposed Amendments to the Constitution, of which proper notice had been given, were next taken up.

The first proposed Amendment was read, as follows:

Notice is hereby given that a motion will be made at said meeting that Sections 2 and 3 of Article VI. of the Constitution, also By-law No. 7, be amended by adding to Section 3 the words: "But the Board of Directors may delegate to the Committee on Genealogy the election of new members under such By-laws as they may determine"; so that on and after May 20, 1891, the Committee on Genealogy may admit candidates to membership, provided that no Trustee has objected after full notice of the candidacy.

On motion this was laid upon the table.

The second proposed Amendment was read, as follows:

Notice is also given that a motion will be made to amend Section 1 of Article IV. by striking out the words, "The offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be filled by one person," and adding the words, "No one shall hold two offices at the same time; but the President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Trustees, and each shall

have a vote on all matters which come before said Board."

On motion this also was laid upon the table.

The third proposed Amendment was then read, and was adopted in the following form:

Notice is also given that a motion will be made to amend Article VII., Section 1, of the Constitution, also By-law No. 4, making them read as follows:

"SECTION 1. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on April 6, the anniversary of the day when, in A. D. 1566, the Dutch combined against tyranny, and adopted the badge which is now the badge of this Society. Should such date fall on Saturday or Sunday, the Annual Meeting shall be held on the following Monday."

On motion of Rev. J. Howard Suydam, D. D., the Secretary was requested to preserve in a memorial album the photographs of deceased members, with such mention of them as should be appropriate.

Adjourned.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK, *in account with*
EUGENE VAN SCHAICK, *Treasurer*, May 9, 1890, to May
1, 1891:

Balance to credit of Society at date of last Annual Meeting, May 9, 1890	\$8,198.82
Old dues collected	\$1,295.00
Current dues paid Treasurer	2,500.00
Initiation fees paid Treasurer	300.00
Mrs. D. Van Nostrand's contribution to Building Fund	10.00
Interest credited by Central Trust Co. on deposits to Jan. 1, 1891	174.64
Moneys returned by Dinner Committee	58.03
Committee on Certificates of Membership, proceeds of sale	169.23
Sales, Year Books	166.00
	<hr/>
	4,672.90
	<hr/>
	\$12,871.72
	<hr/>

Expenses of Annual Meeting, May 27, 1890 . .	\$534.00
Insurance on books, etc.	6.00
J. R. Lamb, Holland Society Historiæal Tablets .	750.00
Theo. M. Banta, Esq., Chairman Record Committee	2,000.00
Holland Society Certificates	715.00
Dinner to General Joubert	123.69
Holland Society Year Books	1,340.87
Wm. M. Hoes, Esq., Secretary Dinner Committee	985.62
Rent of office, 33 Nassau St., from May 1, 1890, to Feb. 28, 1891	180.00
Certificates of Officers	50.00
Van Wagner account	48.90
Clerk to Secretary and disbursements for mes- sengers	538.40
Secretary's disbursements, notices, postage, etc..	781.59
Former Treasurer's unpaid disbursements . . .	21.05
Present Treasurer's disbursements	66.92
Clerk to Treasurer	104.00
Books purchased for Library	65.44
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., storage on property of Society	6.00
To credit of Society, May 1, 1891 . .	4,554.24
	<hr/>
	\$12,871.72
	<hr/>





JUDGE GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

THE election of Judge Van Hoesen to the presidency of the Society of which he was one of the founders, and in which he has always taken an active part, having been a trustee, the Chairman of the Committee on Genealogy, and a member of the Dinner Committee every year, makes it appropriate to insert in this place a brief outline of his life.

Hon. George M. Van Hoesen is a native of New-York city, and was graduated at the university of that city, and has been president of the Alumni Association. He studied law at the State and National Law School, then located at Poughkeepsie, and for a time was instructor of pleadings and evidence. He commenced the practice of law at Davenport, Iowa, where he continued until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he raised a company, of which he was made captain, and which was attached to the Thirteenth Regiment of Iowa infantry. He served in Missouri, and formed a part of the army which, under General Grant, ascended the Tennessee River in the spring of 1862. He was promoted to the rank

of major of his regiment for gallant conduct at the battle of Shiloh, and took part in the movements initiated by General Grant, resulting in the capture of Vicksburg, and for a time was provost-marshal-general of the armies in the field in the Department of the Mississippi.

On leaving the army, Mr. Van Hoesen returned to New-York city and resumed the practice of law. In the fall of 1875 he was elected a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of New-York city, and served fourteen years. Although Judge Van Hoesen is in politics a Democrat, the principal organs of the Republican party in the State of New-York expressed respect for his talents, impartial justice, and many other virtues at the close of his official term.

He is a comrade of Lafayette Post, No. 140, and for several years has been active in Grand Army matters. For three successive terms he has been elected chairman of the Memorial Committee, and has performed his duties to the satisfaction of the committee and the order in general.

Ex-Judge Van Hoesen, although endowed with the most patriotic feelings for his native country, has never allowed to be obliterated from his mind a deep appreciation of the virtues of the nation of his ancestors.

He has given special attention to the study of the history of New Netherlands, and no one in the society probably is better informed than Judge Van Hoesen concerning the men who laid the foundations of this Empire State. His sympathies, so warmly enlisted in all that concerns the Batavian race, are not limited to any country in the world. They are extended as well to the Netherlands, and to the de-

scendants of the Dutch and natives of Holland in our own country, as to South Africa and every land where Dutch blood flows. He is also a member of the St. Nicholas Society and of the Manhattan, the Union, the St. Nicholas, the New Amsterdam, and the Zeta Psi clubs; and is one of the two Honorary Members of the Holland Society "Eendracht maakt magt," a society composed of natives of the Netherlands resident in New York and its suburbs.





THE FRIESLAND MEDALS.



At the October, 1891, meeting of the Trustees, the President, Judge Van Hoesen, read the following letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., with the accompanying correspondence, and presented the medals referred to therein, which are now preserved among the treasures of the Society.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
October 27, 1891.

The President of The Holland Society, New-York City.

SIR: Referring to the enclosed copy of a despatch from the American Minister at The Hague, I have the honor to transmit three commemorative medals furnished by the Netherlands Government, for The Holland Society of New-York City.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed), WILLIAM F. WHARTON,
Assistant Secretary.

ENCLOSURE:

1. From the American Minister at The Hague, No. 257, August 31, 1891. Copy.
2. Three Medals.



No. 257. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE HAGUE, August 31, 1891.

*To the Honorable JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that, on a recent occasion, while paying a visit to the Royal Museum at The Hague, I discovered three medals, which by reason of their relation to prominent events in our early history, and other considerations hereafter alluded to, render it proper that I should bring them to the notice of the Department.

The first medal in the series referred to was designed to commemorate the recognition of American Independence by the Province of Friesland, on the 26th of February, 1782, a description of which is as follows:

On the obverse side is a male figure personating a Frisian in ancient costume, joining right hands with an American, represented by a maiden in aboriginal dress, standing on a scepter, with her left hand resting on a shield bearing the inscription: "The United States of North America"; while with his left hand the Frisian signals his rejection of an olive branch offered by a Briton, represented by a maiden accompanied by a tiger, the left hand of the maiden resting on a shield having the inscription: "Great Britain."

On the reverse side is the figure of an arm projecting from the clouds, holding the Coat of Arms of the Province of Friesland, under which is the inscription: "To the State of Friesland in grateful recognition of the Acts of the Assemblies in February and April, 1782, by the Burgher's Club of Leeuwarden, 'Liberty and Zeal.'"

The second medal in this series was struck off by order of the States-General in commemoration of its recognition of the Independence of the United States.

On the obverse side of the medal will be found the United States and the Netherlands represented by

two maidens equipped for war, with right hands joined over a burning altar. The Dutch maiden is placing an emblem of freedom on the head of the American, whose right foot attached to a broken chain, rests on England, represented by a tiger. In the field of the medal are the words: "Libera Soror. Solemni Deer Agn."

On the reverse side is the figure of a unicorn lying prostrate before a steep rock, against which he has broken his horn; over the figure are the words: "Tyrannis virtute repulsa," and underneath the same the words: "sub Gallia auspicius."

The third medal in the series was made to commemorate the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation entered into between the United States and the Netherlands the 7th of October, 1782:

On its obverse side stands in relief a monumental needle bearing the Amsterdam Coat of Arms, upon which a wreath is being placed by a figure representing Mercury; underneath the Coat of Arms is a parchment bearing the inscription: "Pro. Dro. Mys." France, symbolized by a crowing cock, stands beside the needle, pointing with a conjurer's wand to a horn of plenty and an anchor. Over all are the words: "Justitiam et non temnere divos."

On the reverse side is an image of Fame riding on a cloud, and carrying the Arms of the Netherlands and the United States, surmounted by a naval crown; the figures are covered by the following words: "Faustissimo foedere junctae, Die VII. Octob. MDCCLXXXII."

It will be remembered that John Adams, while discharging his duties at Paris as Commissioner in arranging a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with Great Britain, was, in the year 1780, appointed Minister to the Netherlands; also that political complications between Holland and England delayed his reception by the Government for more than two years after he first offered his credentials.

The States-General, oppressed by the magnitude of the responsibility, refused to pass upon the question until it had been submitted to each of the Provinces for individual action.

Friesland, impelled by the Germanic love of freedom which had long characterized its people, took the initiative in the movement for recognition; passing an Act to that effect on the 26th of February, A. D. 1782. Soon thereafter the remaining Provinces followed her example, and on the 19th of April, 1782, the States-General, in deference to the wishes of the Provinces, received Mr. Adams's credentials.

It will also be borne in mind that while a Dutch man-of-war first saluted the American flag, Holland stands second in the roll of foreign nations which formally recognized our independence, and the second with whom we made a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

The medals in question possess interest, in that they furnish the best evidence extant of the current of opinion and sentiment at that time in the Netherlands concerning England and the United States, and are, moreover, worthy of special mention, inasmuch as I do not find them referred to in Mr. Adams's public correspondence, or in any book published in our language.

Through the courtesy of the Government, I have been permitted to procure five copies of each of these medals, and take pleasure in transmitting them to the Department through the agency of the American Despatch Agent, London.

One set is designed for the Department of State; one for the New-York Historical Society; one for the Massachusetts Historical Society; one for the Minnesota State Historical Society; and one for The Holland Society of New-York.

Should the Department approve, the four last mentioned sets may be forwarded to each of the above named societies, with a copy of this despatch.

There can be no more interesting or profitable study for the citizen of the United States than the process of reasoning which led to our separate National existence, and the adoption of the present form of Government, or the motives which influenced the people of other lands to welcome our advent into the family of nations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL R. THAYER.

At the same meeting the Secretary read the following letter from the private secretary of the Queen Regent of the Netherlands:

THE HAGUE, Sept. 17, 1891.

The Holland Society of New-York.

According to the orders of Her Majesty the Queen Regent, I have the honor of transmitting to the members of The Holland Society of New-York Her Majesty's most sincere thanks for the presentation to their Majesties the Queen and the Queen Regent of the two copies of the Year Book of that Society.

Her Majesty was pleased to express the utmost interest in the Year Book, as well as great appreciation of the loyal and patriotic feelings therein expressed.

The Private Secretary to Her Majesty

The Queen Regent of the Netherlands.

(Signed)

The Secretary also read the following cablegram received by him:

SNEEK, August 20, 1891.

Secretary Holland Society, New-York.

Cup won by same. Will send papers.

The explanation of this cablegram is that the silver cup presented by The Holland Society to the Yacht Association of Sneek, an account of which is given

on page 11 of the last Year Book, had been won by the *Sperwer* (Sparrow), owned by C. Jurjens of Amsterdam. Under the rules of the Association the yacht which wins the race for three successive years shall own absolutely the cup.

Mr. Hoes, on behalf of the Committee on Ancient Church Records, presented the following report:

To the Trustees of The Holland Society of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: The Committee appointed October 25, 1886, "to obtain, prepare and publish the ancient records of the old Dutch Churches in America" respectfully report:

That they have had translated and copied all the extant marriage, baptismal, membership, and consistory records of twenty-nine churches. These have been transcribed into books which are now in our library. The records of thirty-five churches have been copied for and are in possession of two members of our Society. The records of a number of other churches have been published in County Histories and otherwise. The full particulars of all these records are stated in the preface of the first volume of Collections of our Society recently issued, and therefore need not be recapitulated here. We know of no other records of the ancient churches that we can procure.

The Trustees appropriated \$1000 for the work of procuring and preparing these records, which amount was exhausted before the records of the Fulton street church were copied. Through the courtesy of Mr. William L. Brouwer, one of the members of our Society, the Trustees of the Collegiate Church granted access to their books, and the baptismal records to 1801 and all the burial records have been transcribed. During the long interval between the meetings of the Trustees there was no opportunity to ask for an additional appropriation, and as it seemed important to secure the records of this most ancient of the churches, the chairman of this Committee advanced

the funds to make the transcript, with the understanding that if his action should not be approved by the Trustees he would be responsible personally for the expense. Including a copy of the record of the New-York Genealogical Society, which was used for verification, the cost of this work beyond the original appropriation was \$313.21.

According to the instructions of the Trustees the records of the Hackensack and Schraalenburgh churches have been published as the first volume of collections of our Society. These comprise two books of about four hundred pages each. The edition is 1000, of which 400 copies only have been bound.

The expense of publication is as follows :

Printing Part I., by Joel Munsell's Sons .	\$950.08
Printing Part II., by Douglass Taylor .	992.75
Proof-reading	175.30
Indexing	189.00
Binding	181.95
Engravings	50.00
Translating and copying	50.00
Expressage and postage	53.88
Printing circulars, etc.	44.97
Fire insurance	32.00
Total	<u>\$2719.93</u>

The Committee has been surprised and somewhat chagrined that so few of our members have been interested in this work. They had expected that at least 450 copies would be subscribed for, which would have defrayed the expenses and warranted the Society in publishing another volume next year, and so on until all the records should be in print. But although two circulars were sent out to all our members, less than one hundred responded. Circulars were also sent to all the public libraries of the country, eleven only of which have ordered the books.

The total expenditure, as stated, is \$2719.93. The Trustees appropriated on account of the publication

the sum of \$2000. There has been received from the sale of books \$678, leaving a balance unpaid of \$41.93.

The books disposed of are as follows :

Sold to members	91
Sold to non-members	12
Sold to public libraries	11
	<hr/>
Total	114

The Committee considers its duties ended. If any other publications should be desired it would seem proper that it should be under the supervision either of the Committee on History or of the Publication Committee. This Committee therefore respectfully asks to be discharged.

THEO. M. BANTA,
G. A. VAN ALLEN,
WM. M. HOES,
HENRY VAN DYKE.
THOS. E. VERMILYE, JR.

NEW-YORK, October 29, 1891.

A SUMMARY of the work of the Committee may be of interest, and accordingly the following statement, which appears as a preface to the first volume of collections, is given :

Soon after the organization of The Holland Society of New-York, the attention of the Trustees was called to the importance of securing copies of the records of the ancient Dutch Churches of the country. If only for the purpose of tracing the lineage of the descendants of the early Dutch settlers, these records are of great value. The practice of baptizing their children within a very few days of birth, was almost universal with members of the Dutch Church ; and as the baptismal records usually contain, in addition to the father's name, the maiden name of the mother, they afford peculiar aid to the genealogist. Additional value is given to the mar-

riage records by the fact that they frequently mention the birthplaces of the several parties.

It is quite remarkable how large a proportion of these early records has been preserved to the present day. Exposed to the danger of fire and other calamities, and in recent times frequently handled by interested persons seeking genealogical or historical information, the wonder is that any of them are yet in existence.

Some of them have been lost; for example, those of the Ponds' Church, Bergen County, N. J., dating back to 1710, after an existence of a century and a half were destroyed by the burning of the pastor's house.

A few of the churches now preserve these venerable documents in fireproof safes, and permit them to be examined only under such conditions as may expose them to the least injury. It is to be desired that all the churches should exercise the greatest diligence in caring for the records yet extant.

A list of the Dutch Reformed Churches organized prior to the close of the eighteenth century (taken from "Corwin's Manual"), with the particulars of their records as far as known, is here given.

The following records have been published, or are in course of publication :

New-York, organized 1628. Marriage and baptismal records begin 1639; membership, 1649. They have been for seventeen years in course of publication in the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society's Record. That society has just issued a volume including the marriages down to 1801, and expect to issue shortly an additional volume giving the baptisms down to 1730. If they pursue the course hitherto adopted, of printing a few pages only in their quarterly "Record," it will be many years before all the baptisms of the eighteenth century are in print. The Committee has had copied these baptismal records from 1730 to 1801.

Albany, 1642, and Schenectady, 1670. Records arranged by families, by Prof. Pearson, of Union College, have been published by Munsell, of Albany.

Kingston, 1659. Records have been copied for publication by Rev. R. R. Hoes, a member of The Holland Society, and are in the hands of the printers.

Brooklyn, 1660. The marriage and baptismal records from 1660 to 1710 were published in "Manuals of the Common Council of Brooklyn" for 1867 and 1869, and have recently been republished by the Kings County Genealogical Club. A list of the church members at organization is given in Vol. I. of "Stiles' History of the City of Brooklyn."

Bergen, 1662. Records in alphabetical order, but not complete, are contained in "Winfield's Land Titles of Hudson County."

Port Richmond, Staten Island, 1690. The baptismal records have recently been published in "Bayles' History of Richmond County."

Tappan, 1694, and Clarkstown, 1750. The baptismal records copied by the Rev. Dr. David Cole, of Yonkers, N. Y., have been published in his "History of Rockland County." Copies of all the other existing records of the ancient Dutch Churches of Rockland County have been made by, and are in possession of, Dr. Cole, who has spent much time and labor in the work.

Tarrytown, 1697. A portion of the early records appears in "Scharff's History of Westchester County."

Lunenburg. The baptismal records of this Dutch Lutheran Church (near Catskill) are published in the "History of Greene County," in full from 1704 to 1748, and in part from 1748 to 1788.

Machackemech (Deer Park, Port Jervis), 1737. The marriage records, with a partial list of members and of the consistory, were published by Mr. W. H. Nearpass, of Port Jervis.

Totowa (Paterson), 1755. The records are in print, and will be published in the course of the year.

North and South Hampton, Bucks County, Pa., 1710. The records have been prepared for publication by Rev. Samuel Strong.

A committee was appointed by the Trustees of the Society to ascertain the condition of the records of the churches antedating the present century, and to transcribe and publish them. It found that a number of these records have been copied, the copies being in possession of persons now members of our Society, and a few records have been published, or are now in process of publication, as recited herein. The Committee has caused to be transcribed the records of all the remaining churches, so far as they could be obtained. Grateful acknowledgment is due to the courtesy of the Pastors and Consistories, who have, in most cases, forwarded the original books to the Committee in New-York.

The records of the following churches have been copied, and are in possession of The Holland Society. The date first given is that of the organization of the church, and the others the period included in the records copied; in some cases, however, the records are not continuous:

New-York, 1628.	Baptisms,	1731 – 1800
Flatlands, 1654.	Baptisms,	1747 – 1802
Gravesend, 1655.	Members,	1763 – 1805
	Baptisms,	1715 – 1805
	Consistory,	1763 – 1805
Brooklyn, 1660.	Members,	1660 – 1705
	Baptisms,	1660 – 1709
	Consistory,	1660 – 1709
Bergen, 1662.	Members,	1664 – 1769
	Marriages,	1665 – 1788
	Baptisms,	1666 – 1788
	Burials,	1666 –
Schenectady, 1670.	Marriages,	1699 – 1761

Haekensaek, 1686.	Members,	1686 – 1801
	Marriages,	1695 – 1802
	Baptisms,	1686 – 1802
	Consistory,	1686 – 1802
Acquaackenonek (Passaiek), 1693.	{ Members,	1726 – 1815
	{ Marriages,	1725 – 1816
	{ Baptisms,	1692 – 1816
	{ Consistory,	1694 – 1816
Tarrytown, 1697.	Members,	1697 – 1775
	Marriages,	1698 – 1790
	Baptisms,	1697 – 1790
	Consistory,	1697 – 1790
Freehold and Middletown, 1699.	{ Members,	1710 – 1850
	{ Marriages,	1736 – 1851
	{ Baptisms,	1709 – 1851
	{ Consistory,	1710 – 1851
Second River (Belleville), 1700.	{ Members,	1726 – 1786
	{ Marriages,	1730 – 1776
	{ Baptisms,	1727 – 1794
	{ Consistory,	1726 – 1793
Schaghticoke, 1707.	Members,	1757 – 1780
	Marriages,	1769 – 1802
	Baptisms,	1752 – 1800
	Consistory,	1751 – 1800
Kinderhook, 1712.	Marriages,	1717 – 1799
	Baptisms,	1718 – 1795
Schoharie, 1720.	Members,	1730 – 1800
	Marriages,	1732 – 1799
	Baptisms,	1731 – 1800
	Consistory,	1730 – 1776
Schraalenburgh, 1724.	Members,	1733 – 1800
	Marriages,	1724 – 1858
	Baptisms,	1724 – 1858
	Consistory,	1731 – 1800
Paramus, 1725.	Members,	1799
	Baptisms,	1740 – 1850

Newtown, 1731.	Members,	1741 – 1802
	Baptisms,	1736 – 1845
	Consistory,	1736 – 1801
Katskill and Koekshockie, 1732.	Marriages,	1732 – 1833
	Baptisms,	1732 – 1833
Montgomery, 1732.	Members,	1739 – 1797
	Marriages,	1734 – 1778
	Baptisms,	1732 – 1807
	Consistory,	1732 – 1800
Coxsaekie, 1732.	Baptisms,	1738 – 1811
Pompton Plains, 1736.	Members,	1737
	Marriages,	1736 – 1809
	Baptisms,	1734 – 1871
Stone Arabia, 1740.	Marriages,	1742 – 1797
	Baptisms,	1740 – 1802
Niskayuna, 1750.	Baptisms,	1783 – 1805
	Consistory,	1783 – 1799
Niehanie and North Branch, 1752.	Baptisms,	1762 – 1796
Persepenney or Boonton (now Montville), 1756.	Marriages,	1826 – 1873
	Baptisms,	1786 – 1870
Shodaek, 1756.	Members,	1770 – 1835
	Marriages,	1788 – 1835
	Baptisms,	1770 – 1835
	Consistory,	1771 – 1832
Fonda, 1758.	Members,	1771 – 1795
	Marriages,	1773 – 1803
	Baptisms,	1760 – 1802
	Consistory,	1772 – 1796
Beaverdam (now Berne), 1763.	Members,	1767 – 1782
	Marriages,	1787 – 1800
	Baptisms,	1763 – 1800
	Consistory,	1771 – 1802
Conewago, Pa., 1769.	Baptisms,	1769 – 1793
	Consistory, fragmentary.	

Copies of the records of the following named churches have been made for Mr. Wm. F. Wyckoff, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a member of The Holland Society, in whose possession they are :

Somerville, N. J. (formerly Raritan), 1699.	Members, Baptisms,	1699-1886 1699-1886
Freehold and Middletown (now Marlboro), 1699.	Members, Marriages, Baptisms,	1709-1817 1736-1824 1709-1851
Six-mile Run, 1710.	Baptisms,	1743-1849
Readington, N. J. (formerly North Branch), 1719.	Members, Baptisms,	1720-1886 1721-1886
Harlingen, 1727.	Members, Marriages,	1727-1884 1799-1883
Jamaica, 1702.	Members, Baptisms, Consistory,	1702 to date. 1702 to date. { fragmentary from 1702
New Brunswick, 1717.	Members, Marriages, Baptisms,	1750-1794 1794-1845 1717-1849

In addition to these records, Mr. Wyckoff has a census of most of the ancient graveyards of Somerset County, N. J., and vicinity, as indicated by the headstones.

Copies of the records of the following named churches are in possession of Mr. Samuel Burhans, Jr., of New-York, a member of The Holland Society :

Kingston, 1660.	Marriages, Baptisms,	1660-1841 1660-1877
New-York (Dutch Lutheran), 1663.	Members, Burials, Marriages, Baptisms,	1704-1722 1704-1771 1704-1801 1704-1807

(These records also include other places along the Hudson River, and in New Jersey.)

New Paltz, 1683.	Marriages,	1733 – 1843
	Baptisms,	{ 1683 – 1693 1731 – 1848
Rochester, Ulster Co., 1701.	Marriages,	1739 – 1777
	Baptisms,	1750 – 1855
Fishkill, 1716.	Marriages,	1731 – 1850
	Baptisms,	1731 – 1850
Poughkeepsie, 1716.	Marriages,	1746 – 1835
	Baptisms,	{ 1716 – 1725 1737 – 1745 1765 – 1839
Claverack, 1717.	Marriages,	1727 – 1788
	Baptisms,	1727 – 1788
Linlithgow, 1722.	Members,	1722 – 1866
	Marriages,	1723 – 1867
	Baptisms,	1722 – 1855
	Consistory,	1722 – 1790
Germantown, N. Y., 1728.	Members,	1379 – 1844
	Marriages,	1736 – 1850
	Baptisms,	1729 – 1850
Courtlandtown, 1729.	Baptisms,	1741 – 1830
Caatsbaan (Saugerties), 1730.	Marriages,	1735 – 1875
	Baptisms,	1730 – 1875
Rhinebeck, 1731.	Marriages,	1731 – 1881
	Baptisms,	1730 – 1880
Deer Park, Port Jervis.	Members,	1745 – 1791
	Marriages,	1738 – 1825
	Baptisms,	1716 – 1827
	Consistory,	1741 – 1750
Marbletown, 1737.	Marriages,	1746 – 1855
	Baptisms,	1787 – 1855

Wawarsing, 1745.	Marriages, Baptisms,	1748 - 1852 1745 - 1852
Gallatin (now Greenbush, Manor Livingston), 1746.	<div> <div></div> <div>Members,</div> <div>Marriages,</div> <div>Baptisms,</div> <div>Consistory,</div> </div>	<div> <div>1746 - 1860</div> <div>1759 - 1870</div> <div>1748 - 1872</div> <div>1765 - 1834</div> </div>
Shawangunk, 1750.	Marriages, Baptisms,	1751 - 1850 1750 - 1849
New Hackensack, 1758.	Members, Marriages, Baptisms,	1766 - 1826 1765 - 1836 1756 - 1845
Hopewell, 1757.	Marriages, Baptisms,	1766 - 1829 1758 - 1841
New Hurley, 1770.	Marriages, Baptisms,	1771 - 1850 1770 - 1850
Conewago, Pa., 1769.	Baptisms, Consistory,	1769 - 1793 1777 - 1792
Pleasant Valley, N. Y.,		1792
Rombouts, Pr. Ch.,		1750 - 1774
New Salem, N. Y.,		1790
Guilderland,		1786
Guilderland Luth.,		1784
Bethlehem, N. Y.,		1794
Ghent, N. Y.,		1775





SEVENTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE HOL- LAND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

JANUARY 14, 1892.

THE Seventh Annual Dinner of The Holland Society of New-York was held on the evening of Thursday, January 14, in the theater of the Manhattan Athletic Club building, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth street.

The Dinner Committee consisted of Messrs. George W. Van Sielen, Chairman; Augustus Van Wyck, William J. Van Arsdale, Henry S. Van Beuren, Eugene Van Schaick, and Charles A. Van der Hoof.

The Committee spared no pains to make the whole affair as truly Dutch as possible. The hall was profusely draped with orange colors. Tulips from Holland, and oranges and sprigs from orange-trees, decorated the tables. The *menu* consisted of a number of dishes in the Dutch style. The ice-cream was served in a regular Dutch wooden shoe, and a little jug of imported gin was given to each guest. "Pijpen en Tabak" were also served, the pipes being of a very curious and unique shape, and made in Holland es-

Seventh Annual Dinner of The Holland Society of New-York

1885



WILLIAM THE SILENT

1892



PETER BOR.

At the
Manhattan
Athletic Club
Building,

45th St. and Madison Ave.
January 14, 1892.



JOHN OF BARNEVELT



GROTIUS.

Spijskaart.



De Weleerwaarde Heer John G. van Slyke, Th. D., zal aan Tafel voorbidden.

Blauwe Landtongsche Oesters.

Hoog-Sauterneswijn.

Soepen.

Sint Germainse Room.
Volmaakte Soep in Regence Stijl.

Amontillado.

Zijschoteljes.

Selderij. Olijven. Radijs. Haringen.
Mondvols Montglas



BOERHAAVE.

Visch.

Zalm, Hollandsche Stijl.
Komkommer Slâ.

Château Margaux.

Gekruide Gerechten.

Ossehaas in Amsterdamsche Stijl.
Doperwten, Fransche Stijl.
Aardappelen in Friesche Stijl.
Kapoens Borst in Montpensier Stijl.
Snijboonen, Engelsche Stijl.

Ruinart, wrang wijn.
Bijzonder Perrier Jouët.
G. H. Mumm, buitengewoondroog.

SORBET, Maraschino, in klompen. Russische Cigarretten.



VONDEL

Gebraad.

Kanefasrug Eendvogels. Gekruide Selderij-Slâ.
Aalbessen Saus.

Beaune.

Dagerecht.

Verschillende Koekjes. Ijs. Kaas. Vruchten.

Gemonteerde Stukken.

Koffie.

Likeuren.

Sigaren.

Gekrulde Goudsche Pijpen en Tabak.



ERASMUS.

Heil=Dronken.



i. The Holland Society of New-York.

President Geo. M. van Hoesen.

Music. Haringlied.

ii. Holland.

Ode, "To Holland." By the Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

Pastor of the Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C.

Music. Wien Neêrlandsch Bloed.

iii. The Dutch Yeast in the English Cake.

Rev. William Elliot Griffis, D. D.

Pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, Mass.

Music. Vlaggelied.

iv. Colbert and the Qorlaer.

Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D.

Rector of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Music. De Kabels loos.

v. Dutch Religious Liberty, Freedom to worship God, not irreligious license to worship nobody.

The Rev. Geo. R. van de Water, D. D.

Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, N. Y.

Music. Wilhelmus van Nassauwen.

vi. What I know about the Dutch.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage,

Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Music. Piet Hein.

vii. The Dutchman as Teacher.

Austin Scott, Ph. D. (Leipzig).

President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

Music. Wij leven vrij.

viii. Holland as a Refuge for the Oppressed.

Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, S. T. D., LL. D.

Senior Acting Minister of the Collegiate Dutch Church, New-York.

Music. Als is ons Landje nog zoo klein.



JOHN DE WITT



VAN MARNIX.



REMBRANDT.



JACOB CATS



PIET HEIN.

Commissie tot regeling van den Maaltijd.

Geo. W. van Sieten,
Voorzitter.

Augustus van Wyck,

Wm. J. van Hrsdale,

Henry S. van Beuren,

Eugene van Schaick,

Charles H. van der Hooft.



VAN TROMP.



DE RUYTER.

pecially for the occasion. Everything was Dutch, so far as the Dinner Committee could make it so.

The names of the members and guests present are as follows, with the location of seats:

A		TABLE
ANDREWS, F. H.		E
B		
BANTA, CORNELIUS V.		G
BANTA, JOHN		B
BANTA, THEODORE M.		E
BARNES, EDWARD		C
BEEKMAN, HENRY M. T.		C
BENNETT, W. W.		F
BERGEN, E. J.		F
BERGEN, FRANCIS H.		F
BERGEN, JAMES J.		C
BERGEN, JOHN W. H.		F
BERGEN, TUNIS G.		F
BERRY, JOHN F.		F
BERRY, RICHARD J.		F
BETTS, E. K.		D
BLAUVELT, A.		B
BRADT, SAM'L C.		C
BLOODGOOD, DELAVAN		B
BLYDENBURGH, BENJAMIN B., Jr.		G
BLYDENBURGH, JOHN B.		G
BOGART, ANDREW D.		A
BOGERT, HENRY L.		D
BOGERT, WALTER L.		D
BOGERT, CHARLES E.		B
BOOKSTAVEN, H. W.	DAIS	
BOORAEM, JOHN V. V.		G
BOORAEM, LOUIS V.		G
BOWERS, ARTHUR F.		A
BRADLEY, C. W.		D
BRAY, CHAS.		E
BROWER, ABRAHAM G.		C
BROWER, CHARLES DE HART		E
BROWER, DAVID		F
BROWER, JOHN		A
BUCKLEY, W. T.		E

C		TABLE
CADMUS, CORNELIUS A.		C
CARROLL, HOWARD		D
CHAMBERS, Rev. T. W.		DAIS
CLAYTON, C. H.		B
CLEARWATER, A. T.		E
CLUTE, JACOB W.		G
COLEMAN, JAMES S.		A
CONOVER, STACY P.		C
COSTER, MORRIS		A
COYKENDALL, SAMUEL D.		E
CRALL, L. H.		E
CRUSER, MATTHIAS V. D.		C
D		
DALTON, GEO.		B
DALY, CHARLES P.		DAIS
DEBAUN, PETER		B
DE BEVOISE, ISAAC C.		F
DEFRECE, A. B.		A
DEGRAFF, ALFRED		A
DENNISON, G.		B
DEPEYSTER, FRED J.		DAIS
DEVOE, F. W.		A
DE WITT, MOSES J.		D
DE WITT, THOMAS D.		E
DEWITT, HENRY C.		G
DEWITT, THOMAS M.		A
DEYO, ANDREW		E
DEYO, JACOB		E
DIVEN, JOHN M.		A
DIXON, JONATHAN		C
DU BOIS, CORNELIUS		G
DU BOIS, ELIJAH		E
DUGRO, P. H.		DAIS
DUMOND, CORNELIUS J.		B
DURYEE, JOSEPH W.		A
DURYEE, WILLIAM R.		G
E		
ECKERSON, PETER Q.		B
ELSWORTH, EDWARD		E
ELTING, EZEKIEL J.		E

TABLE

ELTING, IRVING	E
ELTING, JACOB	E
ELTING, JESSE	E
ELTING, PETER J.	E

F

FARRAR, J. M.	A
FAUNCE, H. P.	A
FLEMING, GEO. H.	E
FLOYD, AUG.	D

G

GALLAWAY, R. M.	A
GARRETSON, GARRETT J.	B
GARRISON, WILLIAM D.	C
GAYER, JAMES	F
GRAHAM, JAS. F.	G
GRIFFIS, WM. E.	DAIS
GROESBECK, WILLIAM C.	D
GULICK, ALEXANDER R.	C
GULICK, CHARLTON R.	C
GULICK, ERNESTUS S.	A

H

HAIGHT, EDWARD	A
HALL, Rev. CHARLES H.	DAIS
HARDENBERGH, J. W.	C
HARPER, EDWARD B.	DAIS
HASBROUCK, D. A.	E
HASBROUCK, FERDINAND	E
HASBROUCK, FRANK	E
HASBROUCK, GEORGE W.	E
HASBROUCK, JOHN C.	E
HASBROUCK, JOSEPH E.	E
HEERMANCE, WILLIAM L.	E
HENDRICKS, FRANCIS	DAIS
HENNESSY, C. O'C.	E
HOES, WILLIAM M.	A
HOES, P. V. B.	A
HENRY, NELSON H.	G
HERTLE, JNO. C.	B
HORWILL, WM. E.	B
HOUGHTALING, DAVID H.	G
HUBBARD, H. B.	F

HUBBARD, SAMUEL M.	F
HULST, EDWARD T.	F
HULST, E. C.	F
HUNT, JOHN W.	B
HURST, F. W.	DAIS
HUYCK, FRANCIS C.	G

I

IVES, WM. JAY.	D
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J

JACOBUS, DAVID S.	D
JAMES, THOS. L.	D
JANSEN, JOHN N.	C
JOHNSON, JERE., JR.	F

K

KENT, A. H.	G
KERR, JOSEPH	E
KETELTAS, HENRY	A
KING, A. B.	B

L

LEFFERTS, JOHN	F
LEFFERTS, JOHN, JR.	F
LEFFERTS, ROBERT	F
LE ROY, OTIS	G
LONGSTREET, J. II.	C
LOTT, JAMES V.	F

M

MARSELLUS, MAX DE M.	G
MAZE, A. B.	B
MCCLURE, DAVID	DAIS
MC ELROY, W. H.	B
MESEROLE, WALTER M.	E
MEYER, GEO. A.	A
MILLER, WARNER	DAIS
MONTAGUE, GEO.	G
MONTANYE, GEORGE E.	B
MONTANYE, LEWIS F.	B
MONTANYE, WILLIAM H.	B
MONTGOMERY, JAS. M.	G
MOORE, HENRY A.	B

MORGAN, D. PARKER	DAIS
MORRIS, FRED P.	DAIS
MYER, ISAAC	E

N

NELSON, R.	D
NELSON, T. A.	A
NOSTRAND, GEORGE E.	F
NOSTRAND, J. LOTT	F

O

Oakey, JOHN	B
ONDERDONK, ANDREW J.	G
ONDERDONK, THOMAS W.	E
ORMSBY, W. D., Jr.	C

P

PALMER, Capt. R. E.	A
PEARSON, WM. E.	C
PENFOLD, E.	D
PIAGET, LOUIS A.	C
PORTER, JAS. S.	G
PORTER, THOMAS W.	G
PRALL, JOHN H.	A
PYLE, W. S.	D

Q

QUACKENBUSH, ABM.	C
QUACKENBUSH, ABM. C.	D
QUACKENBUSH, JOHN	DAIS

R

RAPELYE, AUGUSTUS	B
RAYMOND, FRANK	D
RICHARDS, J.	G
RICKERSON, CHAS. L.	A
RIKER, JOHN C.	G
RIKER, JOHN J.	G
RIKER, JOHN L.	G
RIKER, WM. J.	G
ROOSA, HYMAN	E
ROOSEVELT, CHAS. H.	B
ROOSEVELT, FRED	E
ROLLINS, DAN'L G.	DAIS
ROMAINE, DEWITT C.	B

ROOME, J. V. B.	B
ROOSEVELT, ROB'T B.	DAIS
ROOSEVELT, ROB'T B., Jr.	F

S

SAUNDERS, S. M.	A
SCHENCK, A. A.	D
SCHENCK, H. DE B.	F
SCHENCK, PETER L.	A
SCHENCK, WM. E.	D
SCHERMERHORN, J. MAUS	D
SCHOONMAKER, ADRIAN O.	E
SCHOONMAKER, AUGUSTUS	DAIS
SCHOONMAKER, FREDERICK W.	E
SCHOONMAKER, GEORGE B.	E
SCHOONMAKER, JAMES M.	E
SCHOONMAKER, JOHN	D
SCHOONMAKER, J. G.	F
SCHOONMAKER, J. S.	E
SCHOONMAKER, L. E.	C
SCHOONMAKER, SYLVANUS L.	E
SCHOONMAKER, WILLIAM D.	C
SCOTT, AUSTIN	DAIS
SCHUMAKER, JOHN G.	F
SCHUYLER, C. C.	C
SCHUYLER, HERMAN P.	C
SCHUYLER, M. ROOSEVELT	G
SICKLES, ROBERT	D
SKILLMAN, FRANCIS	G
SLINGERLAND, GEORGE W.	D
SLINGERLAND, W. H.	D
SLOANE, JOHN	DAIS
SLOTE, H. L.	A
STARIN, J. H.	D
STORM, WALTON	F
STREETER, M. B.	B
STRONG, JAS. R.	G
STRYKER, SAMUEL S.	A
STUYVESANT, PETER J.	D
SUTPHEN, JOHN S.	E
SUTPHEN, JOSEPH W.	F
SUTPHEN, PAUL S.	F
SUYDAM, JAMES	D

SUYDAM, J. HOWARD	E
SUYDAM, LAMBERT	D
SUYDAM, WILLIAM F.	B
SWARTWOUT, SATTERLEE	A
SWITZ, J. LIVINGSTON	E

T

TAILER, E. N.	A
TALMAGE, T. DEWITT	DAIS
TERHUNE, H. S.	G
THOMPSON, J. E.	D
THURBER, O. E.	A
TRAPHAGAN, HENRY	C
TRUAX, CHARLES H.	DAIS
TYSON, C. H.	C

V

VAN ALLEN, LUCAS L.	F
VAN BRUNT, CHARLES	F
VAN BRUNT, JOHN HOLMES	F
VAN CLEVE, FRANK	C
VAN DE BOGERT, GEORGE O.	D
VAN DE BOGERT, GILES	D
VAN DEN TOORN, W. H.	DAIS
VAN DER BEEK, FRANK I.	C
VAN DER BEEK, FRANK I., JR.	C
VAN DER BEEK, ISAAC I.	C
VAN DER BEEK, ISAAC P.	C
VAN DER HOOF, CHARLES A.	B
VANDERPOEL, EUGENE	F
VAN DER POEL, H. W.	A
VAN DER VEER, ALBERT	DAIS
VAN DER VEER, FRANK F.	A
VAN DER VEER, JOHN R.	C
VAN DER VEER, LAWRENCE	C
VAN DER VEER, THOS.	A
VAN DEVENTER, DAVID P.	G
VAN DEVENTER, GEORGE M.	A
VAN DE WATER, GEORGE R.	DAIS
VAN EPPS, EVERT P.	G
VAN ETTEN, E.	E
VAN ETTEN, AMOS	D
VAN GAASBEEK, WYNFORD	A
VAN HOESEN, GEORGE M.	DAIS

TABLE

VAN HOESEN, JOHN W.	B
VAN HOUTEN, D. B.	A
VAN HOEVENBERG, JAMES D.	F
VAN HORNE, JOHN G.	C
VAN INWEGEN, CHARLES F.	D
VAN KEUREN, CORNELIUS	B
VAN LOAN, ANDREW B.	B
VAN LOAN, EUGENE	B
VAN NESS, R. W.	C
VAN NEST, FRANK R.	F
VAN NOSTRAND, JOHN E.	B
VAN PELT, TOWNSEND C.	F
VAN REYPEN, CORNELIUS C.	B
VAN REYPEN, WM. K.	B
VAN SANTVOORD, HENRY S.	C
VAN SCHAICK, EUGENE	E
VAN SICLEN, ARTHUR	E
VAN SICLEN, GEORGE W.	B
VAN SLYKE, JOHN G.	DAIS
VAN VLIET, DEUSE M.	E
VAN VOORHIS, MENZO	E
VAN VRANKEN, JOSIAH	B
VAN WAGENEN, HUBERT	C
VAN WAGENEN, JOHN N.	G
VAN WAGENEN, JOHN R.	C
VAN WINKLE, JOHN A.	C
VAN WOERT, JAMES B.	D
VAN WOERT, JOHN V.	D
VAN WORMER, FRED	D
VAN WORMER, JASPER	D
VAN WORMER, JOHN RUFUS	D
VAN WYCK, AUGUSTUS	DAIS
VAN WYCK, JACOB S.	D
VAN WYCK, JACOB T.	B
VAN WYCK, ROBERT A.	B
VAN WYCK, RICHARD	F
VALK, FRANCIS	A
VARICK, J. LEONARD	G
VARICK, THEODORE R.	G
VEDDER, MAUS R.	A
VEEDER, HARMAN W.	E
VERMILYE, THOMAS E., JR.	A
VIELÉ, EGBERT L.	DAIS

TABLE

VISCHER, JOHN H.	D
VON GLAHN, JOHN	G
VOORHEES, ALBERT V. B.	F
VOORHEES, ANSON A.	F
VOORHEES, CHAS. H.	D
VOORHEES, JUDAH B.	F
VOORHEES, PETER L.	C
VOORHEES, PETER V.	C
VOORHIS, CHAS. H.	C
VREELAND, CORNELIUS D.	C
VREELAND, JOSIAH P.	C
VROOMAN, JOHN W.	DAIS

W

WALKER, W. D.	C
WANDELL, TOWNSEND	A
WEBB, T. EGERTON	A
WEMPLE, EDWARD	D
WENDELL, JACOB	A
WENDELL, JACOB I.	D
WENDELL, MENZO E.	D
WENDELL, WILLIS	D
WHITBECK, A. J.	B
WILLIAMSON, CORNELIUS T.	C
WILLIAMSON, HENRY V.	B
WILSON, ARTHUR	D
WRIGHT, H. I.	D
WYCKOFF, GEORGE H.	D
WYCKOFF, PETER	B
WYCKOFF, PETER B.	A
WYNKOOP, JAMES D.	C

At the table in the Dais sat the President, Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, and with him were the following gentlemen: Rev. Dr. Wm. Elliott Griffis, Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, Rev. Dr. Van De Water, Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, Dr. Austin Scott, Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, Chief Justice Chas. P. Daly, F. W. Hurst, John Sloane, David McClure, Rev. D. Parker Morgan, Warner Miller, Edward B. Harper, Fred. P. Morris, Robt. B. Roosevelt, Judge Augustus Van

Wyck, Judge P. H. Dugro, Dan'l G. Rollins, Fred. J. De Peyster, Gen. Egbert L. Vielé, Dr. Albert Van Der Veer, W. H. Van Den Toorn, Francis Hendricks, Rev. J. G. Van Slyke, John W. Vrooman, Augustus Schoonmaker, Judge C. H. Truax, Judge H. W. Bookstaver, John Quackenbush.

At table A, F. W. Devoe presided: Chas. Lefevre, Dr. Francis Valk, John Brower, Geo. M. Van Deventer, Rev. T. A. Nelson, Peter B. Wyckoff, James S. Coleman, Satterlee Swartwout, Thos. M. DeWitt, John M. Diven, S. M. Saunders, Capt. R. E. Palmer, R. F. Townsend Wandell, John H. Prall, E. N. Tailer, T. Egerton Webb, Jacob Wendell, D. B. Van Houten, H. W. Vanderpoel, E. B. Meeks, John Yard, W. M. Hoes, P. V. B. Hoes, Rev. W. H. P. Faunee, Morris Coster, E. S. Gulick, F. F. Van Der Veer, Thos. C. Van Der Veer, Thos. E. Vermilye, Jr., Dr. Maus R. Vedder, J. W. Duryee, Edward Haight, Henry Keltas, S. S. Stryker, Dr. P. L. Schenck, A. B. De Frece, Wynford Van Gaasbeek, O. E. Thurber, Chas. L. Rickerson, Rev. J. M. Farrar, Alfred DeGraff, Andrew D. Bogart, H. L. Slote, Geo. A. Meyer, R. M. Gallaway, Arthur F. Bowers.

At table B, Geo. W. Van Sielen presided: Geo. Dalton, J. Van Vranken, Mr. Vedder, Jacob T. Van Wyck, Robt. A. Van Wyck, John C. Hertle, Dr. C. J. Dumond, W. F. Suydam, Peter DeBaun, Chas. E. Bogert, C. H. Clayton, A. B. Maze, Henry V. Williamson, John W. Van Hoesen, Aug. Rapelye, Garret J. Garretson, Wm. E. Horwill, M. B. Streeter, John Oakey, Chas. H. Roosevelt, W. H. McElroy, C. A. Vanderhoof, A. B. King, John W. Hunt, C. C. Van Reypen, Dr. W. K. Van Reypen, U. S. N., Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, U. S. N., P. Q. Eckerson, W. H. Montanye, G.

E. Montanye, Dr. A. Blauvelt, Dr. C. Van Keuren, Dr. DeW. C. Romaine, John Banta, Aug. Rapelye, Garret J. Garretson, G. Dennison, Henry A. Moore, Peter Wyckoff, John E. Van Nostrand, J. V. B. Roome, A. J. Whitbeck, A. B. Van Loan, Eugene Van Loan.

At table C, Chas. De Hart Brower presided: C. H. Tyson, Jas. D. Wynkoop, John G. Van Horne, J. W. Hardenbergh, John R. Van Wagenen, Hubert Van Wagenen, W. D. Garrison, C. T. Williamson, Rev. John N. Jansen, J. J. Bergen, Sam'l C. Bradt, L. E. Schoonmaker, W. D. Schoonmaker, Abm. Quackenbush, H. S. Van Santvoord, Edward Barnes, Frank I. Van Der Beek, Jr., Wm. E. Pearson, Isaac I. Van Der Beek, Henry Traphagen, J. H. Longstreet, Stacey P. Conover, W. D. Ormsby, Jr., W. D. Walker, A. G. Brower, Herman P. Schuyler, Dr. C. C. Schuyler, Peter Van Voorhees, Peter L. Voorhees, Frank Van Cleve, Louis A. Piaget, Cornelius A. Cadmus, J. Albert Van Winkle, J. Pierson Vreeland, Cornelius D. Vreeland, Dr. C. R. Gulick, A. R. Gulick, M. V. D. Cruser, Chas. H. Voorhis, Judge Jonathan Dixon, Isaac P. Van Der Beek, Frank I. Van Der Beek, H. M. T. Beekman, R. W. Van Ness, Lawrence Van Der Veer, John R. Van Der Veer.

At table D, J. Maus Schermerhorn presided: Frank Raymond, Geo. H. Wyckoff, Wm. J. Ives, G. W. Slingerland, C. W. Bradley, Giles Y. Van de Bogert, Geo. O. Van de Bogert, Robert Sickels, Willis Wendell, Jasper Van Wormer, Frederic Van Wormer, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Amos Van Etten, Chas. F. Van Inwegen, James Suydam, Abm. C. Quackenbush, Lambert Suydam, R. Nelson, J. E. Thompson, Jas. B. Van Woert, W. S. Pyle, H. I. Wright, Peter J. Stuyve-

sant, John R. Van Wormer, Thomas L. James, John H. Starin, Howard Carroll, Edward Wemple, Moses J. DeWitt, Jacob I. Wendell, M. E. Wendell, E. K. Betts, Arthur Wilson, Archibald A. Schenck, W. E. Schenck, D. S. Jacobus, John Schoonmaker, J. H. Visscher, Wm. C. Groesbeck, E. Penfold, John V. Van Voert, Chas. H. Voorhees, Aug. Floyd, Walter L. Bogert, Henry L. Bogert.

At table E, Eugene Van Schaick presided: David P. Baillie, Geo. H. Fleming, Harman W. Veeder, Menzo Van Voorhis, T. W. Onderdonk, Thos. D. De Witt, Joseph Kerr, J. M. Schoonmaker, J. S. Schoonmaker, Geo. B. Schoonmaker, F. W. Schoonmaker, S. L. Schoonmaker, A. O. Schoonmaker, Charles Bray, Elijah Du Bois, Hyman Roosa, Andrew Deyo, Peter J. Elting, E. J. Elting, J. E. Hasbrouck, Arthur Van Sielen, Irvington Elting, W. L. Heermance, E. Van Etten, S. D. Coykendall, C. O'C. Hennessy, J. Livingston Swits, Isaac Myer, Theo. M. Banta, John S. Sutphen, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Fred. Roosevelt, W. T. Buckley, L. H. Crall, F. H. Andrews, Dense M. Van Vliet, Walter M. Meserole, Jacob Deyo, Jesse Elting, Jacob Elting, D. A. Hasbrouck, Rev. J. Howard Suydam, Geo. W. Hasbrouck, F. Hasbrouck, J. C. Hasbrouck, Edward Elsworth, Frank Hasbrouck, A. T. Clearwater, D. H. Houghtaling.

At table F, Walton Storm presided: J. D. Van Hoevenbergh, David Brower, John F. Berry, J. Holmes Van Brunt, Charles Van Brunt, Winant W. Bennett, James V. Lott, A. V. B. Voorhees, Jere. Johnson, Jr., John G. Schumaker, Richard J. Berry, Sam'l M. Hubbard, W. B. Hubbard, Lucas L. Van Allen, James Gayer, F. R. Van Nest, Eugene Van der Poel, Tunis G. Bergen, Francis H. Bergen, John W.

Bergen, E. T. Hulst, C. C. Hulst, Isaac C. DeBevoise, H. de B. Schenck, Rich'd Van Wyck, Geo. E. Nostrand, John Lefferts, Robert Lefferts, John Lefferts, Jr., Joseph W. Sutphen, Rev. Paul F. Sutphen, E. J. Bergen, Townsend C. Van Pelt, Anson A. Voorhees, Judah B. Voorhees.

At table G, John L. Riker presided: Henry C. De Witt, John Von Glahn, Francis C. Huyek, Jacob W. Clute, Evert P. Van Epps, J. Leonard Varick, T. R. Varick, Wm. R. Duryee, J. Richards, C. V. Banta, Cornelius DuBois, Louis V. Booraem, J. V. V. Booraem, Francis Skillman, B. B. Blydenburgh, J. B. Blydenburgh, Wm. J. Riker, Geo. Montague, Dr. Nelson H. Henry, Jas. F. Graham, David P. Van Deventer, Jr., H. S. Terhune, John N. Van Wagenen, A. J. Onderdonk, A. H. Kent, Thos. W. Porter, M. De M. Marsellus, Jas. Soutter Porter, Jas. M. Montgomery, Jas. Remsen Strong, Otis LeRoy, John J. Riker.

The toasts and speakers were as follows:

1. *The Holland Society of New-York.*

President GEO. M. VAN HOESEN.

Music: Haringlied.

2. *Holland. ODE, To Holland.*

By the Rev. C. S. VEDDER, D. D.,

Pastor of the Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C.

Music: Wien Neërlandsch Bloed.

3. *The Dutch Yeast in the English Cake.*

Rev. WILLIAM ELLIOTT GRIFFIS, D. D.,

Pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, Mass.

Music: Vlaggelied.

4. *Colbert and the Corlaer.*

REV. CHAS. H. HALL, D. D.,
Rector of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Music: De Kabels loos.

5. *Dutch Religious Liberty. Freedom to worship God, not
irreligious license to worship nobody.*

REV. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D.,
Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, N. Y.
Music: Wilhelmus van Nassauwen.

6. *What I Know about the Dutch.*

REV. DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,
Pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.
Music: Piet Hein.

7. *The Dutchman as Teacher.*

AUSTIN SCOTT, Ph. D. (Leipsic),
President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
Music: Wij leven vrij.

8. *Holland as a Refuge for the Oppressed.*

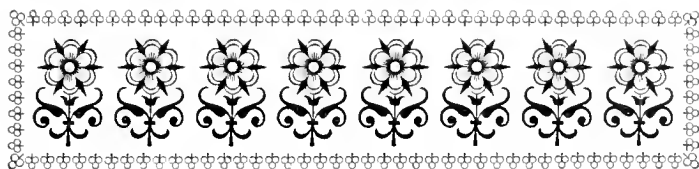
REV. TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, S. T. D., LL. D.,
Senior Acting Minister of the Collegiate Dutch Church, New-York.
Music: Al is ons Landje nog zoo klein.



After full justice had been done to the excellent dinner provided, the President, Judge George M. Van Hoesen, called the assemblage to order and made the following address:



George H. Davis



ADDRESS OF WELCOME OF
PRESIDENT GEO. M. VAN HOESSEN.

THE most unpleasant object that could impress itself upon the retina of any European or any American gentleman would be his ancestor in the fortieth remove. Whether he be English, French, German, Dutch, Russian, Spanish, Italian, or Scandinavian, his progenitor in the seventh century was, almost to a certainty, a savage from the swamps or the forests of northern Europe. Researches in genealogy, like any other investigation, may be pushed too far, and prudence dictates that any inquiry into the origin of nations should be conducted with a temperance that will give it smoothness. The childhood of nations, like the childhood of the individual, is filled with incidents that claim the privacy of the nursery.

In tracing our origin to the Netherlands we have in mind the Netherlands that our fathers left; not the meadows of the Batavi or the Frisii, but the land that had been changed from a dreary morass into a tulip-decked garden; from the lurking-place of savages into the homes of a highly civilized

people, who may be almost said to have created the country in which they dwelt, and who, in defense of the amphibious world that smiled around them, won a name among the nations for fortitude and desperate courage that eclipsed their reputation for industry and thrift. Our fathers left Holland in the heroic age of the republic, and it is that Holland whose traditions became household words in the homes they founded in the New World of which we shall think and speak to-night.

We shall be told by eloquent lips of that combination of head and heart that enabled our Dutch progenitors to fashion in the early dawn of civilization institutions that we have adopted as our own in the midday splendor of our national existence. We are asking for the Australian ballot, but the secret written ballot is indigenous not to New Holland, but to old Holland. Many of the safeguards of our liberty to which it is common to ascribe English nativity are undoubtedly of Dutch birth. Among them is the precious muniment of safety to the citizen that forms the sixth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and which entitles the accused to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense. This was the law of the Netherlands at a time when the law of England denied to the prisoner accused of felony the aid of counsel or the opportunity of calling witnesses in his favor. Furthermore, no man could be arrested in the Netherlands without the warrant of a burgomaster, unless he were caught in the very act of perpetrating a crime; a prisoner could not be kept more than three days without a trial or an examination, and if unable to employ counsel, a lawyer of abil-

ity of his own selection was assigned to his defense at the expense of the government. The courts were open to all who chose to become spectators of their proceedings. These were Dutch laws while England was still in the grasp of the Star Chamber. We have engrafted them upon our own institutions, but there are matters in which our practice differs widely from that of the Dutch. I will mention one. In Holland civic offices were conferred upon natives only. But though civic offices were not open to men of foreign birth, the latch-string was always on the outside to the exile and the stranger. Wide and warm as was the hospitality of old Amsterdam, her daughter on the island of Manhattan rivaled if she did not surpass her in cordiality. In 1641 Father Jogues, the Jesuit, visited New Amsterdam, and found a town of 400 inhabitants, among whom 18 different languages were spoken. We were even then the haven of the refugee, for all forms of religious belief were tolerated. We are sometimes told that our record for toleration is not unspotted; but whatever stains Stuyvesant may have brought upon it by his bigotry were effaced by the prompt action of the authorities in Holland. I will quote one among many proofs of this. When Stuyvesant had persecuted and driven out John Bowne, the Quaker, the West India Company gave him a rebuke in words that ought to have a place on the fly-leaf of every catechism: "The consciences of men ought to remain free and unshackled. Let every man remain free as long as he is modest, moderate, his political conduct irreproachable, and as long as he commits no offense against others, or against the government. This maxim of moderation has always been the guide of our magis-

trates in Amsterdam, and the consequence has been that the people have flocked from every land to this asylum. Tread thus in their steps, and we doubt not you will be blessed."

It is not the tremendous energy of the Dutch, their ceaseless industry, their conquests over the sea, their enterprise that penetrated into the remotest quarters of the globe, and brought back golden treasures to enrich their homes, that we, their descendants, esteem the valuable part of our patrimony of race; our pride is in the unconquerable spirit that sustained them in their awful struggle for civil and religious liberty, and in that rarest of all qualities, the willingness to concede to others the same liberty that they claimed for themselves. Their readiness to maintain their rights by the sword, and their acknowledgment of the rights of others—these are the characteristics that have won for them the respect of the world, and make us proud to claim kindred with them.

In the spirit of the hospitality that ruled old Amsterdam and New Amsterdam, I bid welcome to all who have gathered at this board. To the English, the old-time enemy of our fathers in Europe and of our fathers in America, we give a cordial greeting. We address them in the words that Thackeray used in speaking to an audience in New-York: "Comrades, enemies no longer, brothers speaking the same dear mother-tongue!" When the Dutch, aided by the American frigate *Charlestown*, engaged the English fleet at Doggersbank, both sides were so crippled that the ships, no longer able to control their own movements, drifted helplessly apart, as if nature were resolved to put an end to the conflict.

To the Yankees our greeting is not less warm. Their encroachments on Connecticut and on Long Island no longer cause us the slightest apprehension or annoyance. The more we see of them the more we wish to see, for our hospitality has brought us a return beyond our fondest expectations. To use an expression that their enemies would say embodies a Yankee sentiment, hospitality pays.

To the serious, earnest, vigorous Scotch, close neighbors and good friends of our fathers, we give the greeting that belongs to long and pleasant acquaintance. We could with propriety join them in "Auld Lang Syne," but as Americans, with a future, we ask them to join us in "There's a good time coming," and in all the pleasures of that good time may they have their full share!

To the Irish we of New Netherlands could not be otherwise than cordial; for to them we owe the discovery and the publication of much that we know of the early annals of the colony. If Washington Irving's fame as a historian rested on the Knickerbocker history alone, his place would be by the side of Mark Twain. Diedrich Knickerbocker was a humorist rather than a historian. The serious work of exploring the records of the past, and collecting the *disjecta membra* of our colonial history, was done by men of Irish blood. To Dr. O'Callaghan and Chief Justice Daly we owe a debt of gratitude for the kindly spirit in which the task was undertaken, and the more than Flemish fidelity with which it was performed.

In response to the second toast, "Holland," the following ode was read, written by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D., pastor of the Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C.:

HOLLAND.

From out the sea, O Motherland,
Our fathers plucked thy maiden strand,
 As from the deep,
 Where treasures sleep,
The pearl rewards the daring hand.

But not to wear in empty pride,
But not in sordid greed to hide;
 Thy luster shone,
 Not theirs alone,
But beamed on all the world beside.

No other's claim their might o'erbore,
Their right to tarnish evermore;
 No hand of spoil
 Usurped thy soil,
But that which changed the sea to shore.

And when their claim the sea confessed,
With billows stayed, and bended crest,
 The home it gave,
 From out its wave,
A refuge rose for all oppressed.

Nay, when far angrier billows broke,
Of bigot hate, and war's fell stroke,
 Our sires withstood
 This sea of blood
With strength no tyrant hand could yoke.

The thrift that wrought, like Moses' rod,
A path where man had never trod,
 That highway kept,
 By storm unswept,
A land *unpromised* — yet from God!

A land so strong for truth and right,
 For chainless thought and Heaven's full light,
 That seas again
 Should drown thy plain,
 Ere these should yield to human spite.

A land where Genius flamed in power,
 Where Learning earned its generous dower;
 Whence Commerce sped
 With boundless tread,
 And Art bloomed forth in beauteous flower.

A land where Knowledge grew for all,
 Where Conscience knew no gyve nor thrall;
 Whence exiled bands,
 From other lands,
 Bore Truth that made old errors fall !

A land of gallant deeds and men,
 The praise of stranger tongue and pen —
 Too little known
 By us, their own,
 Till MOTLEY told their tale again,—
 Nay, GRIFFIS now as MOTLEY then !

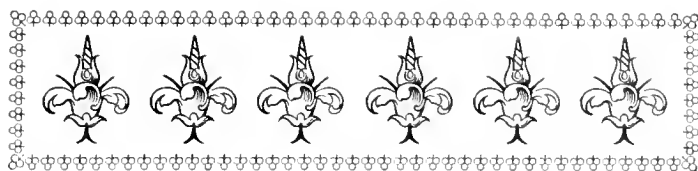
THE PRESIDENT: The next toast is "The Dutch Yeast in the English Cake." In introducing this toast I wish to make one observation. It has been the singular good fortune of the Dutch to have their history, both in the Old World and in the New World, written with friendly hands by a man not of their own race. Motley has placed the achievements of the Dutch before a larger audience than any Hollander could have reached, and in proclaiming their fame he established his own. Davis, a Welshman, wrote a history of Holland with a pen less brilliant than that of Motley, but with a nice sense of his duty as a truthful historian, and he produced a work that any descendant of the Netherlands must read

with pride. And now that a new scandal has been invented, a fresh and vigorous champion has entered the lists to repel the aspersion of inhospitality to the Puritans. He has advocated our cause with a courage that belongs to the race of which he is a worthy scion, and the Welsh here to-night should be assured of a cordial welcome on two grounds: first, their own right to it, and secondly, that they are the congeners of William Elliott Griffis. I have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. William Elliott Griffis, D. D., pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church, Boston, in whom the descendants of Hollanders have a special interest as the author of "The Influence of the Netherlands upon the Making of the English Commonwealth and the American Republic."





REV WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS. D. D.



SPEECH OF
REV. DR. WILLIAM ELLIOTT GRIFFIS.

Mr. President and Members of The Holland Society :



ALTHOUGH possessed of none of the qualifications which are derived from ancestors for membership in this honorable Society, yet it has pleased divine providence at five different times of my life to bring me into contact with Dutchmen in such a way as to claim and call forth my admiration. In the first place, I was born in a city and State founded by the son of a Dutch mother. William Penn's father, of course, had something to do with his coming into the world; but his mother trained him. He spoke Dutch, and he gained many of his converts in Holland when he preached and taught there. While writing the liberal Constitution of Pennsylvania, he lived in the Fatherland. Some of the earliest recollections of my life are as a child hearing of William Penn and his Dutch mother, and the Dutchmen who so largely settled in Pennsylvania. I may inform you here that I had a letter from one of the descendants

of these Dutch settlers a few days ago, in which he tells me that he is about to gather together the descendants of the Hollanders in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania and form a Holland Society modeled on your own.

In the second place, it happened that when the time came for me to go to college I went to Rutgers, in New Brunswick, N. J., and there, of course, I became interested more or less (a good deal more than less) in Dutch history and associations.

In the third place, after a visit to Holland, coming back again to settle down to theological study, I was called to go out to Japan to organize common schools on the American principle, following out the ideas which first of all were planted in Holland. When I went out among the Japanese I found that the whole European basis of their culture was Dutch. And then for the third time I was brought into contact with the works of the Hollanders.

In the fourth place, although licensed by a Congregational Society, I was called to be the pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Schenectady, N. Y., where for nine years I had the honor of being the "Domine," and I found that the people of Schenectady were of an extraordinarily good sort, and we agreed together very well. As pastor and people we carried out the principle of the advice which I always give to the couples I marry. There are a great many miscellaneous couples come to me to get married, and the advice which I venture to give them is very brief. It is this: "If you ever have a quarrel, have it one at a time, never both together." And so sometimes in Schenectady the people quarreled with

me, and at other times I quarreled with them, but we always had a good time together and parted good friends.

And when I was called over into Yankee-land in Boston, lo! and behold, without any seeking of my own, I was made chairman by the Boston Congregational Club of a committee to secure the erection at Delfshaven of a monument that is designed to do honor to the Pilgrims and their Dutch hosts.

So in five different ways through divine providence I have been called close to the Dutchman, and have found him a warm-hearted man; and I have become interested in Dutch history. In fact, I have become so much interested in it that sometimes I dream about it; and I will make an honest confession to you that it is not all a pathway of roses. And why? Because, in the first place, Dutch history is so little known in our country. The United States people are so ignorant of what the Dutch have done in making our country that when I put out my ideas gathered from the readings of fifteen and twenty years, I have had certain good friends who imagine that I am stealing their ideas. They have a fancy that if any one knows anything about Dutch history it must be patented and kept to one's self; whereas my idea is, if you know anything speak it out and let everybody have the benefit of it. But then, on the other hand, I find that—in quarters down East, for instance—I am looked upon partly as a heretic and partly as an iconoclast because I have helped to tumble over some ideals and rub the gilt off some images. You know that in many parts of the United States it is thought that all that is good in our country came from the Pilgrims and Puritans. Whereas we, who know the

history of Holland, know better; and we know that a great many of the good things which the Pilgrims and the Puritans brought to New England, they brought not out of England, but out of Holland. Although England is the country of my own ancestors, I do not think you would go there to study federal government; I do not think you would go there to find out about our government of governments at Washington. I do not think you would go to England for the principle that all men are created free and equal—a principle unknown to English laws. I do not think you would go to England for the common-school system, nor for those features which are most peculiar to America.

Now, as a matter of fact, the Englishman has come among us to study us and to tell us about our American Commonwealth, and we are very glad he has come; but it has only been since our civil war that republics have been entirely fashionable. Years ago, when I was writing "The Life of Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry," I had to do a great deal of reading in our naval archives at Washington. I found that in the early history of our country, when our ships would go abroad in the world and come to a port where there was an English, or a Spanish, or other governor, the commander of the American ship would wait upon the officials and say, "We should like to fire a salute of guns in order to show our appreciation of your courtesy, and if we salute your flag, will you salute the Stars and Stripes with an equal number of guns?" And occasionally the answer was, "No, we cannot recognize that a republic is equal to a monarchy; we will fire the salute, but it will be one gun less than we would fire if you were

from a country equal to ours." And it always happened that the Yankee ship turned and went out of the harbor without firing any salute. There never was on record a case where an American ship fired a salute except on equal terms with all the governments of the world, and there never will be.

And then we know also that our good friend Edward A. Freeman, the historian, once wrote a book called "The History of Federal Government from the Time of the Achaian League to the Disruption of the United States of America." But on account of something that happened down South under Grant and Sherman the conclusion of that work was indefinitely postponed.

I believe that we as a republic derived our language from England, but we derived our political institutions mainly from the Dutch Republic. Although I have no Dutch blood in my veins, yet I feel a good deal at home here to-night, for I see kind neighbors and friends, and right alongside of me sits my now world-famous pastor, Dr. Talmage, and on the other side of me sits the president of Rutgers College, my alma mater. They are both my very good friends. I consider I am making references according to Dutch courtesy, because wherever the Dutch went in their colonizing days, whether it was to Formosa in the far East, or to Rensselaerwyck, up at the head of the Hudson River, they always took with them the school-master and the domine. And the oldest fully organized Protestant Church in America and the oldest school, both of them still in continuous life and usefulness, were founded by the Dutch in New-York.

I should love to talk a good deal about the part that the Dutchmen took in the making of America,

but my subject is "The Dutch Yeast in the English Cake." There is a good deal of Dutch yeast in the American cake too. One of my amusements in Boston is to take the names of famous Yankees or New Englanders and find out in how many cases they are nothing more than Dutch names Anglicized. For instance, our good friend Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes is one of the most shining lights of New England, and yet, as we all know, he is a descendant of the Dutch deacon up there in the church in Schenectady, and I suppose one reason for his long life is the Dutch good nature and bonhomie that characterizes his life, and makes him all the time look as though he bathed daily in the perpetual fountain of youth. And what may be said of him may be said of a great many other prominent New Englanders, that they are derived from Dutch ancestors, though very often they don't know it. And when I have told five or six of them that their names are only Dutch altered, at first they don't like it, because the prejudice against the Dutchman is very strong, but I prophesy — though I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet — that, before another generation rolls around, there will not be a single Yankee in New England who is derived from Dutch stock but will be proud of it.

Now you know that our good friends the New Englanders have had 125 years the start of you in blowing their trumpets. They have a feast of trumpets every year about the 21st of December, Forefather's Day, and they began in 1769 telling of the glorious Pilgrims and the grand things they have done for the United States. But now the Dutchman, the German, the Scotchman, and the Huguenot are

all waking up to show what their ancestors have achieved. I do not know but even the Irishman is waking up, because he has a great deal of ability, and, indeed, to whatever city he goes in sufficient numbers he will very soon capture that city and run its politics. That means, I suppose, that the American, when we count up all his ancestors, is a very mixed sort of a person. But it is not only the American who is a mixed man,—like my friend Dr. Talmage, who has royal blood in his veins by the wedding of the blood of a Connecticut Yankee father and a New Jersey Dutch mother, thus making him a typical Dutch-American,—the Englishman is just as much a mixed man. You know they have in Cornwall, England, a kind of pot-pie which is made of so many heterogeneous materials that they have a local proverb that the devil never comes into Cornwall for fear he might be baked into a pie, but the Englishman has almost as many ingredients as that pot-pie, or as that article which is generally associated in our country with boarding-houses. I was once asked by a subject of Queen Victoria, whose tongue had a habit of sometimes playing the game of addition and sometimes subtraction in his words, whether any “hash” tree grew in America, and I answered, “Why, yes; in every boarding-house yard.”

Now, the Englishman is as much of a mixed man as the American. When Julius Cæsar came to Great Britain and made the acquaintance of the mustached Briton, even then he was a mixed man; but since then the inhabitants of Britain have had infusions of Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norse, Norman, Dutch, French, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh blood, so that the

Englishman to-day is a pretty well mixed man; and one of the strongest ingredients that has gone into the making of the Englishman has been the Dutchman. If we look at the eastern counties of England — Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk, Lincoln, once a great mass of swamp and separated from England almost as much as is Wales — we will find there that the part of England most resembling Holland is the best of all for commerce and trade.

The immigrants from the Netherlands were the yeast in the English cake. To say nothing of primordial unities of land and language, of common inheritance of Teutonic principle in the days before the Norman conquest, what student of history can ignore the mighty influences of Flanders and Flemings, the most Teutonic of the Netherlands, and the various Dutch immigrations into England? Like liquid ferment, poured again and again into the English mass, were these repeated immigrations of the Dutch and their invincible ideas. Because, as in the Scripture parable, the leaven was hid in the measures of meal, historians who notice only the material and phenomenal have ignored the transforming process. None the less was the English mass leavened.

Greatest of all the Dutch immigrations, and most phenomenal to English historians, was the invasion of the sixteenth century. Then the refugees from the Inquisition literally swarmed into the towns of southern, but more particularly eastern, England. They filled up and leavened mightily with their blood, industry, and ideas those very places from which most of the New Englanders came. The number of souls in this invasion by the Dutch was not less than

100,000. These men developed the resources of earth, air, and ocean as the English had never learned to do it before. They laid the foundation of England's manufacturing and commercial supremacy. The earth doubled, tripled, and quadrupled her increase. Take away from England what the Netherlands first introduced, and you would have a poor, lean land indeed. We do not say that the English would not ultimately have invented these things which they now enjoy. We only call attention to the fact that most of the achievements of engineering, of food increase and conservation, of the great industries and inventions, of personal and household comforts, before the age of steam, are of Dutch origin and introduction.

Read the English books on agriculture, on political economy, on industrial history, and these facts become patent. The Dutch made the eastern counties of England almost another Holland. Not only like the land of canals and dikes is this English Holland in physical geography, but, while redeeming it from marsh and fen into a farmers' paradise, they leavened it with ideas out of which grew the English Commonwealth and the Revolution of 1688. The crops other than agricultural of these eastern counties have been in succession Lollardism, Protestantism, Nonconformity, Parliamentary liberalism, Congregationalism, Cromwell's Ironsides, and the ancestry of the people of New England. It was the yeast brought over by the heterogeneous company of radical Protestants, lumped together by the ignorant prelacy under the name of Anabaptists, that aided to produce the energies of Puritanism. Most of them were Netherlanders, who first taught and

practised the keeping of the Sabbath with almost Jewish severity and strictness. Say what we will about these misrepresented men, whom modern critical scholarship in the person of church historians is rehabilitating, they are the spiritual ancestors of most of those Christians in England and America who have carried out the democratic idea of Church and State. Count up Baptists, Quakers, Congregationalists, specially so named, and the manifold religious bodies of various appellation but holding to the democratic or congregational policy, and you will have an overwhelming majority of the Christians in the United States who are the spiritual descendants of the Anabaptists.

Looking through theology proper, what three names are more influential in teaching teachers and leaders than those of Erasmus, Cocceius, and Keunen, all Dutchmen? Their names stand as the fathers of the received text of Scripture, of biblical theology, and of higher criticism. In the last consummate and final fruit of religion,—namely, toleration,—and in the crowning grace of the spirit of charity, what country fought England and framed the founders of America? It was in Holland, as Victor Cousin says, that “for ages piety and toleration have gone hand in hand.”

Holland was the first Protestant country that allowed the private exercise of the papal religion, and that first tolerated the celebration of its ritual. It was the Holland of William the Silent that, when England and the continental countries were burning, torturing, and mutilating the Anabaptists, first abolished the persecutors’ infernal machinery and declared toleration. Opening her hand

and holding her ægis over Jews, Pilgrims, Puritans, Huguenots, and all refugees, Holland nobly bore the taunt of being the crank and heretic among nations. It was only when a Dutch king mounted a British throne, demanded toleration, and trampled the mace of prelatical bigotry under his feet, that English Nonconformists gained toleration and their churches could be freely built. Surely, not least in the ingredients in the English cake is the Dutch yeast of these intellectual and theological ideas, which always precede and are necessary to political progress.

In political influence on England the Dutch yeast was a mighty force, both through the leaven wrought by individuals, and because of the living reality and successful precedent of a great republic lasting over two centuries. The industrial revolution begun by the Dutch immigrant in the days of the Plantagenet sovereigns resulted, in the Tudor age, in that alliance between the throne and the middle classes which caused the splendor of the Elizabethan and later reigns.

I acknowledge that many of the facts which I have called to your mind are not made patent by the ordinary historians of England. They are none the less true because gathered from the highways and hedges of neglected original authorities. Without doubt the Dutch were largely the founders of the English race, even before the Romans left England, and in both branches of the same Teutonic family has there been the same hatred to absolutism. Both peoples, when the opportunity came, rose against the tyrants in Church and State. No one more than I wishes to do honor to England; but truth demands

a more generous treatment of the Dutch than has yet been given by English historians. In what passes for a history of the United States of America we have largely caricature and ignorance for fact and truth about New Netherlands and the Dutch. The amount of ignorance prevailing in New England concerning the men who laid the foundations of the Empire State, is incredible. It will not always be so. As the best American historian of Holland has come out of Massachusetts, so let the sons of the members of The Holland Society look out lest the New England students win the honors of the people. The study of Dutch history for American origins is almost virgin soil, but it is the field of the future for the students of national and political genealogy.

And so, brethren of The Holland Society, I wish you God's speed in all that is being done to bring about a proper appreciation of the character of your ancestors, so that by and by, when the true American history shall be written, it will be seen that we are not an English nation, not a Dutch nation, not a French nation, not an Irish nation,—and are not going to be one,—but we are a great cosmopolitan nation, the composite fruit of that great movement of the human mind in the sixteenth century when the Bible was put in the vernacular of the people of Europe, so that man, reflecting upon his relations to God and to his fellow-creatures, has been enabled to govern himself, and because of which Holland was able for eighty years to hold her own against Spain, and the United States was able to form a government “of the people, by the people, and for the people,” that shall never perish off the face of the earth.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the last toast referred to the influence of the Dutch upon England; the next toast refers to the influence of the Dutch upon the fate of America. There was a time when the important question was to be decided whether the American continent should fall under the domination of the French or under the domination of the English. That question was decided in favor of the English through the influence of the Dutch. The toast of "Colbert and the Corlaer" will now be responded to by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn.





SPEECH OF REV. DR. CHARLES H. HALL.



WAS asked, Mr. President, by the secretary of this Society to speak for five minutes, and I will try not to exceed that time. The most wonderful part of the history of the American nation lies in the two words Colbert and Corlaer; and if it had been a New Englander, instead of a Dutchman, the praises of the victory of that movement would have been sung in song, would have been preached in a thousand pulpits, and would have filled large volumes in illustrating the history of that famous movement. And I take advantage of my office rather to reprove the Dutchmen who are here, that they still allow the wonderful story to lie, as it were, in the bed-rock without being built into a noble monument in the glory and honor of their anniversary. To honor our ancestors aright demands from every individual descendant the responsibility of fairly and entirely understanding what they did.

Colbert, as you know, was the greatest financial minister of France, I think, without exception. In 1661 he brought France for a time into a condition



REV CHARLES H. HALL. D. D.

of prosperity which largely promoted the glory of Louis XIV.; but unfortunately he was a century too early, and by the intrigue and corruption of a nobility accustomed to tyranny, and by the supreme contempt of the common people, his schemes were frustrated, and France, instead of being saved, as she should have been, by the glorious scheme that he had presented to her, reeled on to her destruction, or at least to her terrible reformation in the Revolution of '89. On the other hand, Corlaer was the Dutchman at Albany who, meeting the Five Nations, gained their respect and affection to such a degree that in their simplicity they called the official among the Dutch ever afterward "The Corlaer." By the manifest providence of Almighty God, Corlaer held back the most tremendous scheme of power that was conceived in that century, and formed by the character of the Dutch a barrier against a scheme that for its splendor ought to have succeeded. In 1609, Champlain, a young Frenchman, joined the Algonquins, and was then joined by a party of Hurons. His object was to discover the lands to the west of Montreal, then an unknown region. Fortunately for us, on a bright May day the party met a company of Mohawks at the southern end of Lake Champlain. The Mohawks were the most terrible fighters of the Indian races. They had swept the country. Their warriors had gone as far east as Quebec, and they had gone the other way and conquered the Sioux of the West. They had compelled allegiance and cowed every Indian to the north. They had carried their inroads as far south as the Cherokees of Georgia. Meeting this party with Champlain, the Mohawks with their usual courage rushed

upon them, when they were arrested by the fact that Champlain had in his hands a weapon which he fired and killed two of the chiefs. The Mohawks for the first time fled, and conceived then a rage and hatred that for 150 years continued to protect the Dutch at Albany by a treaty that was never violated. In 1614 the first Dutchman, without knowing what he was doing, sat himself down where Albany now is, and entered into a treaty with the Mohawks, who came to him asking an explanation of that singular event on Lake Champlain, and beseeched of him firearms that they might be on an equality with their enemies. I say it is a providence of God for which you Hollanders ought to be proud every time you think of it, that the Dutch and not the English went up the Hudson River. On this subject there can be no question. It is the very critical point of our history, that it was a Dutchman that settled there and not an Englishman. The Puritans in the East, by the authority of James I., passed an act guaranteeing to the Indians about them the little patches of land around their tepees; but the land was, of course, evidently the proper possession of the Puritans, and they fought constantly with the Pequods, and they managed by their very virtues to antagonize the Indians about them. William Penn, who has been mentioned here to-night, is glorified because of his treatment of the Indians. Penn did not know that the Indians with whom he dealt were called women by the other tribes, and that the Mohawks would not allow them to call themselves men.

This was probably the reason why it was easy for William Penn to deal with them. The Virginians, of course, as you know, fought every Indian that

they saw. Every Virginian cavalier was of the opinion of General Sherman, that the only good Indian was a dead Indian. The only people who, by their virtues, by their sad experience in Holland, by their simplicity, by their patience, who dealt justly with the red men in our early history, were the Dutchmen. Here, in the colonies, it was one of the first laws passed, that any one coming among them might settle where he would; but he should not settle until he had bought fairly the land of the Indian, and most of the estates along the Hudson River to-day—as would be proved if their early and ancient records were extant—were purchased from the Indians.

The story is a long one; but still, I simply ask you to look at it and think it over. The Five Nations held the ridge of high land extending from the Hudson River to Lake Erie. Their door was the Mohawk. Their central house was the Onondaga. They were a republic—the only semblance of a republic known among the red men of this land. They made a treaty with the Dutch at Albany which for 150 years was never broken, and it reflects a credit on those men as high as any battle that has ever been gained in this country. The French, on the other hand, tried by war, by Jesuit missionaries, by the fur-traders and trappers, by every means in their power, to gain an influence over the Five Nations—afterward the Six Nations—when they took in the Tuscaroras. They always failed. They tried to win them from the Dutchmen. But the Dutchmen never sold them out; they recognized the fact that they had dealt fairly with them. Colbert, with the magnificent help of the Jesuit missionaries,—before

whom a Protestant must always bow with respect, because they were men who penetrated the vastness of this continent, and who offered their lives, with a courage that shines as bright as the stars in heaven, to martyrdom one after the other, and as one fell the next man took his place and submitted to his fate; and, gentlemen, there is not a more glorious name in the annals of the church than the name of the Jesuit missionaries,—Colbert, instigated by Talen, the commendator of Canada,—which is, in Yankee terms, the spy for the king,—conceived the plan of joining from the mouth of the Mississippi to the mouth of the St. Lawrence a band of steel, to shut the English into the east of the Alleghanies, and nearly succeeded. They would, as certain as anything that has ever happened, have shut in the English race to the narrow band of the coast States, had it not been for the Dutch at Albany. The Frenchmen hobnobbed with the Indians, ate with them, and married among them in every tribe they came to, and penetrated to the outermost borders with them. The Frenchman was the first white man to be found clear off among the Sioux at the end of Lake Superior. The French missionaries and the French people were the first to discover the Mississippi River, and to find the way from the waters that ran from Lake Superior down into the head-waters of the Mississippi, and they established forts, and gained the confidence of every tribe of Indians all the way from the Mississippi around to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and they gained power over these Indians throughout all that region. They had the power, not so much among the St. Lawrence and the lake-territory Indians, because of their fear of the Five Nations. The French

found that the way was clear to them in the English race, so that they should never pass in beyond the Alleghanies. Washington joined Giest, and went to remonstrate against the action of the French. The Frenchmen said: "You Englishmen are two to one of us; but we care nothing for you, for you are so slow in your motions." Now, from 1623 to 1768, over a century, the line that the French could never break, the opposition that was to them finally vital, was the fact that the Five Nations had a treaty with the Dutch at Albany, which they never broke. I tell you, gentlemen, there is nothing like it in the history of this country. Here, for over a century, this magnificent land, which the French had considered so settled that it was said that of the twenty-five parts of this continent France had twenty, Spain four, and England one,—look into it—the pride of France on the one hand, the magnificent resources that were expended, the tremendous energy that was shown; and on the other hand, look at that simple man up there at Albany, the Corlaer, with only a little handful of about three hundred people, with a small stockade, but having secured the confidence of those Five Nations, the most powerful warriors among their races, who held their ground against all the assaults of France until the very end. England had always been hesitating, and given to quarreling at home and in the colonies. France had moved on without contest and without doubt. The word of the king in Paris was law to the end of Lake Superior, until George II., near the end of his reign, was compelled to appoint William Pitt as his prime minister, most unwillingly, detesting the act. Pitt was brought into power by the will of the people, and

the king was obliged to yield to him. Pitt had the sagacity to see what was intended, and he sent out 8000 men, the largest army that had ever been seen on this continent. You know of Braddock. After that miserable defeat, the colonies were all compelled to see that they must be up and doing. The next year the French retreated down the Ohio. Frontenac was taken. Then General Wolfe was carried from Lewisburgh by the fleet to attack Quebec. They bombarded the city, and when it seemed that there was nothing before him but disaster, Wolfe met, upon the Plains of Abraham, the French. It is remembered of him, on the 12th of September, 1768, as he was in a canoe looking for a place where he might scale the Heights of Abraham, that, while he was a general, as it were, full of military power, he quoted the verse :

The paths of glory lead but to the grave,

and turning to his companions he said, "I would rather be the author of those lines than to be the victor in to-morrow's battle"; but when, the next day, he stood on the Heights of Abraham, all that mood had passed, and in the famous victory that was gained there, he heard the words that carried sadness to the court of France, "They run, they run!" and died happy.

By the taking of Fort Duquesne, by the capture of Quebec, the chain was broken. The plan of Colbert, then one hundred years old, that had been carried on up to that time almost to success, finally ended in ruin. Two or three years afterward Quebec was ceded to the English. I tell you, gentlemen,

that there is no more glorious page in the history of the country, there is no grander exhibition of the quality of your ancestors, than was manifested by those simple people there at Fort Orange, where Albany now stands. And why is it that some Dutch scholar does not write in full the history, as I have tried to give it to you in a very brief way, as it is contained in the 13th volume of the "Documentary History of New-York"? Why is it that there is not some scholar to proclaim the glories of that story, to claim that it was not all done when the *Mayflower* landed at Plymouth, that there was something done in the past besides merely murdering Indians? Why is it that some one does not write that history, to tell men that their ancestors, by their simple virtues, by the real victory of the cross, by honest dealing, by fair trading, by recognizing the manhood of the red man, saved this country.

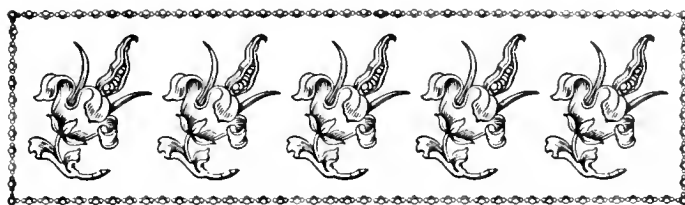
Gentlemen of New-York, who say you are Hollanders, and who take pride in the fact that you are, why is it that, unlike any city of Europe of the same sort, here in New-York there is not anywhere a brass plate to say that "Here such a man lived who did this, and this, for the good of his country"? Is it not time to fix these places in your memory, and to give them a substantial proof, that your boys, your fellow-citizens, the strangers who come among us may see as they pass certain places—"This is the House of Peter Stuyvesant," or, "Here is where Alexander Hamilton dwelt"? Why is it that we can go through New-York and remember that George Washington was here for a time,—the first President of this country,—and yet no one can tell where he lived? How many of you know where the Dutch church

was which was first turned into a post-office, and now into the Lord knows what? We know about Trinity, and why should n't we know about the other?

When the skies just now are not blue but leaden, when, as I came up in the elevated road and looked out of the window down into the cross-streets, I thought it was a good time for The Holland Society dinner, for the streets seemed to be canals,—when everything is dark and dreary, I think it would be a good thing to stir our patriotism and that of our children, if we could see, as we pass by in our streets, on the old forgotten homes of those who did so much for this country, the memorials that I have spoken of. I beg you to think of this. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.



THE PRESIDENT: The fifth regular toast is "Dutch Religious Liberty—Freedom to worship God, not irreligious license to worship nobody." This toast will be responded to by a member of this Society whom we have here for the first time to-night, although he has often been the recipient of an invitation to be present—the Rev. George R. Van de Water, D. D., rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, N. Y.



SPEECH OF
REV. GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER, D. D.

I AM fully aware of the lateness of the hour, and I also know how difficult it is to concentrate the mind and attention on debate; and if it were not for the fact that I am speaking to fellow-Dutchmen, I would not have the boldness to stand up here at a quarter of twelve o'clock to begin an address on such a sober theme as this. But, differing from other speakers here to-night, my parents are Dutch, and I know it, and I know what Dutchmen can do. Dutchmen differ from all other people in the fact that they can think while they eat and drink. They do not consider it necessary to divorce proper reflection from proper digestion. And, much as able physicians may tell us to the contrary, we Dutchmen have never found the two ideas inconsistent, either in theory or in practice. We not only can think while we eat and drink, but the truth of the matter is our profoundest thought runs along the lines of our direst needs of victuals and drink. Funereal baked-meats

is a Dutch institution which proves that a Dutelman even in grief must be fed, and that in his soberest moments there are certain indications of thirst. Now you will observe that other societies, who have their annual dinners, plan for speeches that will never tax one's mental energies. Indeed, I have myself been the recipient of courteous invitations containing the gentle intimation that what should be said should be neither long nor strong. But it is not so with the Dutch. If there is any exception among our societies, that exception is the New England Society, and it learned how to think while it ate and drank and enjoyed itself, during those few years in Holland, where it learned all the good things it ever knew. For profound topics and diligent attention in the preparation of them, and a most earnest boring by the secretary to get the manuscript forty-eight hours beforehand, commend me to the Dutch Society. Now if there is anything that a Dutelman really hates, it is to be imposed upon. The whole history of the Dutch is a record of protest against imposition. What a comfort for a public speaker, no matter what his experience, to have such a toast as this of mine announced and its definition given, and here at midnight to find nearly 500 men ready to give a speaker reverent attention, a silent deportment, and for a few moments attune their minds to the loftiest theme that can possibly engage the human intellect or move to exercise the human will. I say that is a thing exceedingly complimentary to the Dutch. I don't believe there is another nationality in New-York who could eat as much, and drink as much, and smoke as much, and be as quiet as you are, while you are talked to about religious liberty.

What we are here for to-night is to commemorate and celebrate two things chiefly—the things that contributed to the influence that made our country the nation that it is, and those peculiar characteristics of the Dutch that made them what they were, and made them the essential if not the principal factors in what we call our modern civilization. My mind runs back to that, apparently, which created an epoch in Dutch history between the accession of Charles I. and the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648—a time when men's souls were tried, when your ancestors and mine endeavored to fight a fight with absolutely nothing at times but faith in a righteous cause, and trust in Almighty God to force it to fruition. The Dutch people strove for two things: they were civil and religious liberty. Civil liberty others may speak of to-night. Religious liberty is what I want to give you a few words about, in order that we may know what our fathers fought for and what they won. It was a religious liberty the like of which no other nation ever produced; it was a religious liberty that was peculiar to the Dutch. England shows nothing like it, for when Philip II. was putting to death every Dutchman that did not believe in the Pope and worship his vain superstitions, and Elizabeth was doing her best to make Puritans churchmen by persecuting them into the fold, the Dutchmen, knowing that the Protestant Queen Bess was with one hand keeping the Calvinistic subjects of Philip, and with the other thrusting her own Puritan subjects into loathsome dungeons—the Dutch struck out for a loftier idea. They caught a view of a more heavenly principle of freedom, and at once, in strange contrast with the prevalent

intolerance of that age, they secured the right to every man to worship his God privately or publicly, according to the dictates of his own conscience. And the Dutch secured this to such an extent, secured it so inviolably, that first the Englishmen went to Holland to learn about it before they sailed to settle here; and then this new and wonderful country caught from Holland the inspiration of the idea, and now the whole world is coming to grasp the idea that Dutchmen have given—namely, that it's no man's duty to force him to do this in any other way than his own way.

Now, where have we come to? We have come to a time in this country when, strange to say, we have a different idea of religious liberty. The Dutchman has always been liberal; but I want you to remember that a true Dutchman has never been lawless. No true Dutchman has ever had the idea that religious liberty and freedom mean to ignore God, to have nothing to do with religion. A genuine Dutchman always reveres his God. The reason our fathers won their battles was because they believed in Almighty God, and therefore they had the power to perform their almost supernatural deeds. Had they been agnostics, the whole country of Holland would have been a dismal waste of swamp. Had they believed in the teachings sought to be inculcated by the so-called "Christmas Sermon," recently published in the "Evening Telegram," there would be no such thing as Dutch religious liberty, and no such thing as that which we rejoice to call the gladdest tidings that ever came to this earth. I ask you to be loyal to your ancestors. This is not Dutch religious liberty—this freedom which we have exhibited before us

to-day in a degenerate cosmopolitan license. It may be the religious liberty of the Revolution or of the Commune. It may be the religious liberty of the German Socialists. It may possibly be the religious liberty of the Russian Nihilists. But it is not Dutch religious liberty, which means that every man's duty is to worship his immortal God, and that man's noblest attitude is bending upon his knees.

Let other nationalities on these shores do what they will—for the Dutchman, who cares about his lineage, and believes in that for which his ancestors bled and died, the way is clear, the path of duty is plain. I say, finally, that the Dutchman is false to his name, and unworthy his lineage, who does not believe in Almighty God and strive faithfully to serve Him. He has not learned the first principle of a Dutchman who has not learned that for him the only real liberty is the service of God, and that in this holy service is man's perfect freedom.



THE PRESIDENT: The next regular toast is: "What I know about the Dutch," which will be responded to by a gentleman who needs no introduction—the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage.



SPEECH OF
REV. DR. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.



H, Judge Van Hoesen, this is not the first time we have been side by side, for we were college boys together; and I remember that there was this difference between us—you seemed to know about everything, and it would take a very large library, a library larger than the Vatican, to tell all that I did n't know. It is good to be here. What a multitude of delightful people there are in this world! If you and I had been consulted as to which of all the stars we would choose to walk upon, we could not have done a wiser thing than to select this. I have always been glad that I got aboard this planet. There are three classes of people that I especially admire—men, women, and children. I have enjoyed this banquet very much, for there are two places where I always have a good appetite—at home and away from home. I have not been interfered with as were some gentlemen that I heard of at a public dinner some years ago, when a greenhorn, who had never seen a great ban-

quet, came to the city, and, looking through the door, said to his friends who were showing him the sights: "Who are those gentlemen who are eating so heartily?" The answer was: "They are the men who pay for the dinner." "And who are those gentlemen up there on the elevation looking so pale and frightened and eating nothing?" "Oh," said his friend, "those are the fellows who make the speeches."

It is very appropriate that we should celebrate the Hollanders by hearty eating, for you know that the Hollanders—the royal house that the Hollanders admire above any other royal house, is named after one of the most delicious fruits on this table—the house of Orange. I feel that I have a right to be here. While I have in my arteries the blood of many nationalities, so that I am a cosmopolitan and feel at home anywhere, there is in my veins a strong tide of Dutch blood. My mother was a Van Nest, and I was baptized in a Dutch church and named after a Dutch domine, graduated at a Dutch theological seminary, and was ordained by a Dutch minister, married a Dutch girl, preached thirteen years in a Dutch church, and always took a Dutch newspaper; and though I have got off into another denomination, I am thankful to say that, while nearly all of our denominations are in hot water, each one of them having on a big ecclesiastical fight,—and you know when ministers do fight, they fight like sin,—I am glad that the old Dutch Church sails on over unruffled seas, and the flag at her masthead is still inscribed with "Peace and good will to men." Departed spirits of John Livingston and Gabriel Ludlow, and Dr. Van Draken and magnificent Thomas DeWitt, from your thrones witness!

Gentlemen here to-night have spoken much already in regard to what Holland did on the other side of the sea; and neither historian's pen, nor poet's canto, nor painter's pencil, nor sculptor's chisel, nor orator's tongue, can ever tell the full story of the prowess of those people. Is n't it strange that two of the smallest sections of the earth should have produced most of the grandest history of the world? Palestine, only a little over 100 miles in length, yet yielding the most glorious events of all history; and little Holland, only about one quarter of the size of the State of New Jersey, achieving wonderful history and wonderful deeds not only at home, but starting an influence under which Robert Burns wrote "A man 's a man for a' that," and sending across the Atlantic a thunder of indignation against oppression of which the American Declaration of Independence, and Yorktown and Bunker Hill, and Monmouth and Gettysburg, are only the echoes!

As I look across the ocean to-night, I say: England for manufactories, Germany for scholarship, France for manners, Italy for pictures—but Holland for liberty and for God! And leaving to other gentlemen to tell that story,—for they can tell it better than I can,—I can to-night get but little further than our own immediate Dutch ancestors, most of whom have already taken the sacrament of the dust. Ah, what a glorious race of old folks they were! May our right hand forget its cunning, and our tongue cleave to the roof of the mouth, if we forget to honor their memories! What good advice they gave us; and when they went away forever—well, our emotions were a little different as we stood over the silent forms of the two old folks. In one case I think the

dominant emotion was reverence. In the other case I think it was tenderness, and a wish that we could go with her.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight;
 Make me a child again, just for to-night!
 Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
 Take me again to your heart as of yore;
 Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
 Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
 Over my slumbers a loving watch keep; —
 Rock me to sleep, mother — rock me to sleep!

My, my! does n't the old Dutch home come back to us, and don't we see the plain cap, and the large round spectacles, and the shoulders that stoop from carrying our burden! Was there ever any other hand like hers to wipe away a tear, or to bind up a wound; for when she put the far-sighted spectacles clear up on her forehead, so that her eyes might the nearer look at the wound, it felt better right away! And have we ever since heard any music like that which she hushed us to sleep with—could any prima donna sing as she could! And could any other face so fill a room with light and comfort and peace!

Mr. President, Dutch blood is good blood. We do not propose to antagonize any other to-night; but at our public dinners, about the 21st of December, we are very apt to get into the *Mayflower* and sail around the New England coast. I think it will be good for us to-night to take another boat quite as good, and sail around New-York harbor in the *Half-Moon*.

I heard, years ago, the difference illustrated between the Yankee and the Dutchman. There was an explosion on a Mississippi River steamboat; the

boiler burst, and the passengers were thrown into the air. After the accident, the captain came around to inquire in regard to them, and he found the Dutchman, but not the Yankee; and he said to the Dutchman, "Did you see anything of that Yankee?" The Dutchman replied, "Oh, yes; when I was going up, he was coming down." Now, the Dutch blood may not be quite so quick as the Yankee, but it is more apt to be sure it is right before it goes ahead. Dutch blood means patience, fidelity, and perseverance. It means faith in God also. Yes, it means generosity. I hardly ever knew a mean Dutchman. That man who fell down dead in my native village could not have had any Dutch blood in him. He was over eighty years of age, and had never given a cent to any benevolent object during his life; but in a moment of weakness, when he saw a face of distress, he gave a cent to an unfortunate man, and immediately dropped dead; and the surgeon declared, after the post-mortem examination, that he died of sudden enlargement of the heart. Neither is there any such mean man among the Dutch as that man who was so economical in regard to meat that he cut off a dog's tail and roasted it and ate the meat, and then gave the bone back to the dog. Or that other mean man I heard of, who was so economical that he used a wart on the back of his neck for a collar-button. I have so much faith in Holland blood, that I declare the more Hollanders come to this country the better we ought to like it. Wherever they try to land, let them land on our American soil; for all this continent is going to be after a while under one government. I suppose you have noticed how the governments on the southern part of the continent are

gradually melting into our own; and soon the difficulty on the north between Canada and the United States will be amicably settled and the time will come when the United States government will offer hand and heart in marriage to beautiful and hospitable Canada; and when the United States shall so offer its hand in marriage, Canada will blush and look down, and, thinking of her allegiance across the sea, will say, "Ask mother." In a suggestive letter which the chairman of the committee wrote me, inviting me to take part in this entertainment, he very beautifully and potently said that the Republic of the Netherlands had given hospitality in the days that are past to English Puritans and French Huguenots and Polish refugees and Portuguese Jews, and prospered; and I thought, as I read that letter, "Why, then, if the Republic of the Netherlands was so hospitable to other nations, surely we ought to be hospitable to all nations, especially to Hollanders." Oh, this absurd talk about "America for Americans"! Why, there is n't a man here to-night that is not descended from some foreigner, unless he is an Indian. Why, the native Americans were Modocs, Chippewas, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, and such like. Suppose, when our fathers were trying to come to this country, the Indians had stood on Plymouth Rock and at the Highlands of the Navesink, and when the Hollanders and the Pilgrim Fathers attempted to land, had shouted, "Back with you to Holland and to England; America for Americans!" Had that watchword been an early and successful cry, where now stand our cities would have stood Indian wigwams; and canoes instead of steamers would have tracked the Hudson and the Connecti-

cut; and, instead of the Mississippi being the main artery of the continent, it would have been only a trough for deer and antelope and wild pigeons to drink out of. What makes this cry of "America for the Americans" the more absurd and the more inhuman is that some in this country, who themselves arrived here in their boyhood or only one or two generations back, are joining in the cry. Having escaped themselves into this beautiful land, they say: "Shut the door of escape for others." Getting themselves on our shores in the life-boat from the shipwreck, they say: "Haul up the boat on the beach, and let the rest of the passengers go to the bottom." Men who have yet on them a Holland, or Scotch, or German, or English, or Irish brogue, are crying out: "America for the Americans!" What if the native inhabitants of heaven (I mean the angels, the cherubim, and the seraphim, for they were born there) should say to us when we arrive there at last, "Go back. Heaven for the Heavenians!"

Of course, we do not want foreign nations to make this a convict colony. We would n't let their thieves and anarchists land here, nor even wipe their feet on the mat of the outside door of this continent. When they send their criminals here, let us put them in chains and send them back. This country must not be made the dumping-ground for foreign vagabondism. But for the hard-working and industrious people who come here, do not let us build up any wall around New-York harbor to keep them out, or it will after a while fall down with a red-hot thunderburst of God's indignation. Suppose you are a father, and you have five children. One is named Philip, and Philip says to his brothers and sisters: "Now, John,

you go and live in the small room at the end of the hall. George, you go and stay up in the garret. Mary, you go and live in the cellar, and Fannie, you go and live in the kitchen, and don't any of you come out. I am Philip, and will occupy the parlor; I like it; I like the lambrequins at the window, and I like the pictures on the wall. I am Philip, and, being Philip, the parlor shall only be for the Philipians." You, the father, come home, and you say: "Fannie, what are you doing in the kitchen? Come out of there." And you say to Mary, "Mary, come out of that cellar." And you say to John, "John, don't stay shut up in that small room. Come out of there." And you say to George, "George, come down out of that garret." And you say to the children, "This is my house. You can go anywhere in it that you want to." And you go and haul Philip out of the parlor, and you tell him that his brothers and sisters have just as much right in there as he has, and that they are all to enjoy it. Now, God is our Father, and this world is a house of several rooms, and God has at least five children — the North American continent, the South American continent, the Asiatic continent, the European continent, and the African continent. The North American continent sneaks away, and says: "I prefer the parlor. You South Americans, Asiatics, Europeans, and Africans, you stay in your own rooms; this is the place for me; I prefer it, and I am going to stay in the parlor; I like the front windows facing on the Atlantic, and the side windows facing on the Pacific, and the nice piazza on the south where the sun shines, and the glorious view from the piazza to the north." And God, the Father, comes in and sends thunder and

lightning through the house, and says to his son, the American continent: "You are no more my child than are all these others, and they have just as much right to enjoy this part of my house as you have."

It will be a great day for the health of our American atmosphere when this race prejudice is buried in the earth. Come, bring your spades, and let us dig a grave for it; and dig it deep down into the heart of the earth, but not clear through to China, lest the race prejudice should fasten the prejudice on the other side. Having got this grave deeply dug, come, let us throw in all the hard things that have been said and written between Jew and Gentile, between Protestant and Catholic, between Turk and Russian, between French and English, between Mongolian and anti-Mongolian, between black and white; and then let us set up a tombstone and put upon it the epitaph: "Here lies the monster that cursed the earth for nearly three thousand years. He has departed to go to perdition, from which he started. No peace to his ashes."

From this glorious Holland dinner let us go out trying to imitate the virtues of our ancestors, the men who built the Holland dikes, which are the only things that ever conquered the sea, slapping it in the face and making it go back. There was a young Holland engineer who was to be married to a maiden living in one of the villages sheltered by these dikes, and in the evening there was to be a banquet in honor of the wedding, which was to be given to the coming bridegroom. But all day long the sea was raging and beating against the dikes. And this engineer reasoned with himself: "Shall I go to the banquet which is to be given in my honor, or shall I

go and join my workmen down on the dikes?" And he finally concluded that it was his duty to go and join his workmen on the dikes, and he went. And when the poor fellows toiling there saw that their engineer was coming to help them, they set up a cheer. The engineer had a rope put around him and was lowered down into the surf, and other men came and had ropes put about them, and they were lowered down. And after a while the cry was heard: "More mortar and more blocks of stone!" But there were no more. "Now," said the Holland engineer, "men, take off your clothes!" and they took them off, and they stopped up the holes in the dikes. But still the stones were giving way against the mighty wrath of the strong sea which was beating against them. And then the Holland engineer said: "We cannot do any more. My men, get on your knees and pray to God for help." And they got down on their knees and they prayed; and the wind began to silence, and the sea began to cease its angry wavings, and the wall was saved; and all the people who lived in the village went on with the banquet and the dance, for they did not know their peril, and they were all saved.

What you and I ought to do is to go out and help build up the dikes against the ocean of crime and depravity and sin which threatens to overwhelm this nation. Men of Holland, descend!—to the dikes! to the dikes! Bring all the faith and all the courage of your ancestors to the work, and then get down on your knees, and kneel with us on the creaking wall, and pray to the God of the wind and of the sea that He may hush the one and silence the other.

THE PRESIDENT: The next toast is "The Dutchman as a Teacher," which will be responded to by Austin Scott, Ph. D., the President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.



SPEECH OF DR. AUSTIN SCOTT.

GENTLEMEN of The Holland Society, I find myself in a somewhat embarrassed position. The hour is late, and I am the only layman among all the clergymen who have spoken. I do not know whether my friend, the clergyman who spoke a little while ago, will allow heresy among the Dutch; but it may be that I shall prove to be somewhat heretical, surrounded as I am by none but clergymen; and I am not a Dutchman. I am also embarrassed because I feel as I did when I first came to the knowledge of things Dutch. It was when I was a youngster and knew, to my great delight, a man who is now a distinguished professor of Greek in this country, and he used to sing to me a song about a sailor boy whose woes were great [quoting Dutch words]:

“I have to steer this ship that these domines have been rushing along through the winds and waves into quieter waters.” That is what that Dutch meant. You did not understand it, but I translated it for you.

I am amused at some of my friends who make Dutch speeches. I don't think they have any more right to be here than I have. They have only been

in contact with the Dutch. My friend, Dr. Griffis, makes me think of this same professor friend of mine, who was once examining some pupils for admission into the university in which he is an honored professor, and he came to a man and asked him, "Do you know Greek?" "Well, no," said the man; "but I have been in contact with it for about twelve years." So that is about the way that I know Dutch. I have been in contact with it for the last ten years. But—speaking from my text now—I claim to be a pupil, and I have been taught the lessons that have been recited here to-night, and, as a student of history, I give my guarantee to what has been said.

The toast given me is "The Dutchman as a Teacher." I shall not recite the fact that Holland was the mother of the common schools. Some say, "Where is the evidence of it?" Why, the very lack of evidence is in itself proof. I refer to my friend, Judge Truax, if sometimes evidence that is incidental is not the strongest kind of evidence. So do we get the warrant from Motley's words, that not only were the wealthier classes well-trained gentlemen, educated, but the common people were also educated. I shall not need to speak of the heritage that America has of the common schools. There again all through the records the proof is incidental. You will find it in the bills that were paid for school-houses—as though it was a thing that was taken for granted. So must we, although the proof is not in systematic form; although there was no great system of common schools devised, nevertheless it was there; and the very fact, as I say, of the lack of proof, lack of complete dovetailed truth and evidence, is proof

that the common schools existed from the first. I fight no fight with myself when I say that; for I am Yankee and Scotch and Irish and French—but, alas! not Dutch, save by teaching. Perhaps, then, I can speak more disinterestedly. I will not speak, then, of the common schools that were here, nor of the higher education in Holland—the University of Leyden, founded as a gift for her great services rendered to mankind. Nor will I dwell particularly upon that which lies very near to my heart—the beginning of higher education in this country, the founding of King's College. That college was founded primarily to train Dutch ministers; not because they were sectarians, but because they must have independence of the Episcopal form, independence of the Presbyterian form; not that they would give umbrage to them, but because they would be free. Also, because they would be free from the interference of the mother country.

It is somewhat significant, gentlemen, that when a Hollander begins to recite the causes of that mightiest struggle of mankind (only to be mentioned along with ours of several years ago), he sees its scope, and he flings away every other cause of the great struggle save that of the Inquisition. Then he goes on to tell what it was in its principles and practices in general, and he takes a man from the "Book of Martyrs"—and who was it? A schoolmaster! A schoolmaster, having been accused of heresy for reading the Bible, was asked whether he would give it up. "No," he said. "But do you not love your wife and children?" "Yes," was the response; "but neither wife nor children will cause me to give up my right to serve God."

It is not of all this, though, that I will speak. It is in that wider sense that Holland has been a teacher. Motley tells the story of the Dutch Republic, and says they gave to the world practical instruction in political equilibrium, which became more and more general as the people pressed upon each other. That is why we should cherish the Dutchman as a teacher, and his history, now. The people are pressing close upon each other. Men are getting thicker on the earth. Our country is getting filled up. Now is the time when some such teaching as that confederate system that the Yankees caught from the Dutch in 1643 should be preserved.

Gentlemen, it is of the utmost importance that that lesson of political equilibrium should be taught. The Dutchman is not didactic. He is not a teacher in that he sets himself up and parades his virtues and says, "Behold me and learn of me." He is a teacher as nature is a teacher. He has an indirect influence.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, and as there is another speaker yet to address you, I will not say any more. I thank you for your attention.



THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the last toast on the program is "Holland as a Refuge for the Oppressed," which will be responded to by the Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, S. T. D., LL. D., of the Collegiate Dutch Church of New-York.



SPEECH OF
REV. DR. TALBOT W. CHAMBERS.

THE hour is so late that I shall not attempt to occupy more than a few minutes, simply to indicate very briefly the facts which I wished to present to your consideration.

We admire the courage with which the Hollanders, in the first place, conquered the sea in redeeming their soil from the ocean; then conquered their liberty; then reached the head of the world in commercial enterprise; and then furnished the chief models of genius in literature, in art, and in science.

There is a smaller, less noticeable benefit which they secured for their fellow-men in securing their own liberty—namely, the making of their country the refuge for the oppressed of all lands. During the early years of Charles I. the victims of his tyranny found a refuge across the sea. During the Commonwealth the cavaliers with Charles II. repaired in like manner to Holland. After the Restoration the patriot party resorted to the same haven. So many came from Scotland that they established their own

churches with Scotch ministers. This led to the fact that, when English preaching was introduced in the Dutch churches in this city, the man upon whom they settled was the pastor of the Scotch church in Flushing, Holland; and he came at their call, and was one of the greatest blessings the Collegiate Church ever enjoyed. And when the Huguenots were driven out of France, they found a refuge in Holland. So, when Wettstein, one of the great scholars in the textual criticism of the New Testament, was forbidden to produce his Greek Testament in his own land, he fled to Amsterdam, and there that work was printed.

And thus Holland became a refuge not for one class or party, but for the people of all lands. They were welcome to its shores, the only condition being that they should behave themselves; and if they did that, no matter what their opinions were in politics or religion, they were assured of protection and sheltered by the broad liberty established in the land. True, we now need no such refuge. Liberty extends over Christendom to a very large extent. But we should be ungrateful to the past if we did not remember what was done by our forefathers in Holland during those days. It shows what I think their descendants in this country illustrate—the most un-deviating adherence to their own opinions, and the largest charity for the opinions of everybody else.

At the conclusion of the dinner, President George M. Van Hoesen called the assemblage to order and said: “Gentlemen, the Seventh Annual Dinner of The Holland Society of New-York has been, I think you will all say, fittingly celebrated.”



MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

AT the stated meeting of the Trustees held March 31, 1892, the following amendment was made to the By-Laws, in pursuance of a resolution to that effect passed by the Society at the annual meeting held June 11, 1889 :

“By-Law No. 4 is hereby amended by adding these words :

“The Trustees shall, at least sixty days before any Annual Meeting, appoint a Committee who shall nominate a ticket to be voted for at the annual election, and a list of the nominations shall be sent to each member of the Society at least ten days before such Annual Meeting.”

A type-written catalogue of the books in the library has been prepared under the direction of the Secretary. A compendium of this catalogue, showing the number of titles in the various subdivisions and the different languages in which the books are printed, is here given.

SUMMARY OF BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HOLLAND
SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK. NUMBER OF TITLES
IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Eng- lish.</i>	<i>Dutch.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Ger- man.</i>	<i>To- tal.</i>
Historical Societies, Libraries, etc.	9	3	..	..	..	12
Bibliography	5	20	2	5	..	32
Biography—						
<i>a.</i> Collective	8	4	..	..	..	12
<i>b.</i> Individual	30	11	2	..	1	44
Descriptive Geography, Travels, etc.....	24	23	1	3	..	51
Genealogy.....	31	1	1	..	1	34
History—						
<i>a.</i> American, Colonial, State	23	..	..	..	1	24
<i>b.</i> General and National	25	1	..	1	..	27
<i>c.</i> Counties, Cities, Settlements	41	..	..	..	1	42
<i>d.</i> Dutch	7	47	6	4	..	64
<i>e.</i> Other Nations	13	4	4	1	..	22
<i>f.</i> Reformed Church	26	..	1	..	..	27
Laws.....	3	19	18	2	..	42
Manuscripts	5	7	1	..	..	13
Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, etc.....	22	12	2	3	..	39
Novels, Stories	3	41	..	..	..	44
Periodicals	15	3	..	..	..	18
Physics, Astronomy	4	5	..	..	..	9
Poetry	7	20	5	..	..	32
Political Economy	3	21	3	1	..	28
Societies, Clubs, Lodges, etc.	64	16	..	..	..	80
Theology.....	10	15	21	1	..	47
Universities, Schools, etc.....	7	4	1	1	..	13
	<hr/> 385	<hr/> 277	<hr/> 68	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 756

Thirty volumes manuscript records of ancient Dutch Churches of America.

Through the generosity of one of our former Presidents, Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt, the Society possesses probably a larger number of the works of Grotius than can be found elsewhere in any one library in this country. A catalogue of these books will be found in the Year-Book for 1889-90.



PROCEEDINGS OF
THE SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Annual Meeting of The Holland Society of New-York was held on Wednesday evening, April 6, 1892, at the Manhattan Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth street.

The President, Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, on taking the chair, congratulated the members on the prosperity of the Society, as shown in the growing numbers and in the perfect harmony existing in the organization. He referred to the books, prints, etc., which had been gathered as the nucleus of a very valuable library, and expressed the hope that effort might be made in the near future to provide a home for the Society where these volumes could be consulted by the members.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the Society were then read and approved.

The Committee on Nominations for officers for the ensuing year, duly appointed by the Trustees, consisting of Messrs. Henry R. Beekman, John W.

Vrooman, Charles H. Roosevelt, Henry S. Van Beuren, and Robert A. Van Wyck, had sent to all the members, ten days before the date of this meeting, a printed list of nominations for all offices.

General E. L. Vielé and Mr. Gilbert S. Van Pelt were appointed as tellers for the election. By unanimous consent Mr. Henry R. Beekman cast one ballot, and the tellers reported the election of the ticket presented by the Committee on Nominations. The President thereupon declared the following gentlemen to be the officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT,
AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

<i>New-York City</i>	Warner Van Norden.
<i>Brooklyn, N. Y.</i>	Judah B. Voorhees.
<i>Newtown, L. I.</i>	John E. Van Nostrand.
<i>North Hempstead, N. Y.</i> .	Andrew J. Onderdonk.
<i>Staten Island, N. Y.</i> . . .	James D. Van Hoesenbergh.
<i>Albany, N. Y.</i>	Albert Van Der Veer, M. D.
<i>Kingston, N. Y.</i>	Augustus Schoonmaker.
<i>Kinderhook, N. Y.</i>	Pierre Van Buren Hoes.
<i>Schenectady, N. Y.</i>	Giles Y. Van De Bogert.
<i>Lansingburgh, N. Y.</i> . . .	William C. Groesbeck.
<i>Amsterdam, N. Y.</i>	Walter L. Van Denbergh.
<i>Cobleskill, N. Y.</i>	John Van Schaick.
<i>Buffalo, N. Y.</i>	Sheldon Thompson Vielé.
<i>Catskill, N. Y.</i>	Rev. Evert Van Slyke, D. D.
<i>Poughkeepsie, N. Y.</i> . . .	Frank Hasbrouck.
<i>Rockland County, N. Y.</i> .	Rev. Cornelius R. Blauvelt, Ph. D.
<i>Westchester County, N. Y.</i>	Charles H. Roosevelt.
<i>Yonkers, N. Y.</i>	William L. Heermance.
<i>Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y.</i>	Amos Van Etten, Jr.
<i>Jersey City, N. J.</i>	Cornelius C. Van Reyphen.
<i>Bergen County, N. J.</i> . . .	John Quaekenbush.
<i>Passaic County, N. J.</i> . .	John Hopper.

TREASURER,
Eugene Van Sahaick.

TRUSTEES,
James William Beekman, Charles H. Truax,
D. B. St. John Roosa, Abraham Van Santvoord,
Tunis G. Bergen.



Messrs. George G. DeWitt and Lucas L. Van Allen were appointed to escort the President-elect, Judge Van Wyck, to the platform, who addressed the Society as follows :



SPEECH BY JUDGE A. VAN WYCK.

CHILDREN of New Netherlands, being herself a child of old Netherlands : Both New and old Netherlands are rich in splendid traditions and pregnant with beneficent ideas and deeds which have done so much to ennoble mankind. However much I may have bathed in the limitless ocean of unrestrained ambition, your generous treatment this evening has filled to overflowing my cup of ambition completely gratified. No greater honor can be conferred upon an American gentleman than the presidency of this, the equal, at least, of all those societies founded upon the sentiment of common ancestry. Well might I rest at this point, for it has been wisely written that silence is golden and speech is only silver. By nature I lean toward that gold standard; yet the impulse of your commands and the environments of this occasion impel me toward the silver standard, making me appear for the moment a kind of bimetal-list—as to what a bimetalist is, you are referred for further information to some of the distinguished aspirants for another presidency. Now, let us see

what Hollanders and their descendants have contributed to the grand make-up of human progress. Bear in mind that the estimation of the worth of any class associated together by some common tie, such as the same occupation, school of thought, creed of faith or ancestry, should be measured by the average conduct and not by that of some sporadic freak. We must not judge England's judiciary by Jeffreys, nor the Revolutionary soldiers by Benedict Arnold, nor the Knickerbockers by the good-natured, worthless, lazy, and dissipated Dutchman, Rip Van Winkle. This should be remembered; for man, from carelessness or envy, is too prone to judge every class, except his own, by some depreciating exception rather than by the general rule. No class has suffered more from this tendency than our people, who have, through modesty and an over-confiding faith in man's sense of justice, stood by silently, patiently, and without protest, while their ancestors have been unfairly painted in the colors of the ludicrous incidents recited in Irving's "Knickerbocker." It is time for this Society to imperiously command a halt in such unmanly criticism, and demand justice to the Dutch from all. They have gloriously fulfilled the mission of man according to the design of the great "First Cause" of all things, whom I am not ashamed to call, in this or in any other presence, by the old-fashioned name taught us in our own innocent childhood by our loving and pure Dutch mothers—"God our Father in Heaven." What is this mission of man on earth? In the beginning the world was finished and committed to him for examination and comprehension, and to that end he was endowed with mental faculties. From then till now "Mind is power" has

been a truism; whether it be for good or evil depends upon whether it works in harmony or conflict with the moral forces. The great Architect, making man a free agent, with affections and passions which, if unbridled, might blind the perception of right and wrong, furnished him a sure guide for the regulation of his intellectual forces. He carries within himself a faithful sentinel who is ever ready to sound the alarm when danger approaches. Unsecured, unbruised, and unperverted conscience may be safely followed as a touchstone of virtue. Conscience, the loveliest and purest of queens, keeping vigil in each human breast, is too sensitive to submit to habitual neglect. The Dutch, in the harmonious and proportionate development and culture of mind and conscience, have kept themselves at all times fully abreast of the highest progress of the age. As a race their minds have been trained and disciplined to call from vagueness and uncertainty to precision and system—the parents of justice and civilization—the useful and needed information out of the vast storehouse of memory, thus enabling the mind's wandering powers to be collected at will and concentrated upon the single, all-absorbing, and important question of the moment with perfect loyalty to the best dictates of a healthy conscience. They have for four centuries with untiring energy traveled up and down the ladder of cause and effect, testing each round thereof on each journey in the critical examination and comprehension of the structural mysteries of the always expanding temple of animate and inanimate nature. Is it to be wondered at that a people so true to the law of their creation should have labored triumphantly in every field of human

endeavor for the enlightenment, advancement, and betterment of their fellow-man? History is radiant with their good and brilliant achievements in mental, moral, and physical culture; in theology, philosophy, and education; in the sciences of law, government, and war; in arts and invention; in commerce, finance, and all material industries; and last, but not least, in the alpine cause of civil and religious liberty.

To-night is the three hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of one of the most momentous events of history. It marks the openly proclaimed union of the Dutch noblemen and plain people, under the leadership of Henri de Brederode, in pronounced revolt against the enforcement of the decrees of the Council of Trent, which would have reduced to abject bondage the mind, conscience, and body of man. It marks the commencement of a conflict which placed in the hand of each man the torch of liberty, illuminating the pathway to the formation of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, the blessings of which we now enjoy. In a spirit of contempt for the tyrannical Philip II. of Spain, the most powerful monarch of that age, they adopted the "beggar's wallet" as the insignia of their cause—civil and religious liberty. In celebration of that day and that event, we convene on its anniversary in annual meeting, our members decorated with the same badge. The Dutch with moral and intellectual courage have fought the good fight of life, recognizing but one courage, the courage of truth; and satisfied with but one victory, the victory of truth—the voice of justice. Point out in the Constitution and laws of England, the United States, and the several States, the pro-

visions best fitted for the preservation and protection of the rights of life, liberty, pursuit of happiness and prosperity, and of the freedom of conscience, speech, and a public press, and I will show you that these provisions are Dutch by birth. Do you realize that your grandfathers, only ten or twelve degrees removed, were the compatriots and contemporaries of William the Silent? And his Netherlands, we especially and the world generally are justly proud of, for to it mankind owes an immeasurable debt of gratitude. I accept the presidency of this Society, conscious of the honor, and appreciating that every privilege carries with it a corresponding duty, which I shall endeavor to perform in a manner deserving of your approval. This Society is in its infancy, compared with its possibilities. With a magnificent constituency from which to recruit, you should never rest content till it reaches a membership of at least five thousand. To give a fresh impetus in that direction, the aid and coöperation of each officer and member are earnestly solicited. If each will devote the small part of only one day, out of three hundred and sixty-five yet to come, in an honest effort to secure two new members, these possibilities will become probabilities to be soon followed by actualities. For the purpose of adding even greater dignity and character to this already eminent Society, and zest to its work, and of arousing a true spirit of generous hospitality and gallantry among its members, it would be both discreet and wise to tender an annual reception to the ladies of our Knickerbocker families, thereby gaining the refining influences, encouragement, and helpfulness of a legion of charming and enthusiastic well-wishers in the great work before us.

Five thousand members, with annual dues of ten or twenty dollars, would realize a net annual income of \$50,000 or \$100,000, sufficient to establish successfully a permanent home with all the accommodations, advantages, privileges, and pleasures of the best-equipped club, which would become the resort not only of the metropolitan members, but of Dutchmen from every section of the country in their frequent pilgrimages to this great center of trade, commerce, finance, and culture, and in the end would make this the most influential and powerful society on the face of the globe. These practical suggestions are thrown out for deliberate consideration in your leisure moments.

In every sweet of life some trace of bitter can be detected, and this occasion is no exception; for I sincerely regret the retirement of our distinguished, loyal, and efficient President, Judge Van Hoesen. He has so graced and adorned the position, none can excel and few can hope to equal him. Believing that a rotation of both the responsibilities and honors of the Society will subserve its best interest and broaden its field of success, I frankly at this opportune time announce I have no aspiration to be my own successor.

The Secretary read the following report of the Committee on Delfts Haven Memorial, the chairman, Judge A. T. Clearwater, being unavoidably detained from the meeting:

April 4, 1892.

To The Holland Society:

The Committee appointed at the annual meeting of the Society held in 1890 to consider what steps, if

any, should be taken by the Society with reference to the proposed erection at Delfts Haven in Holland of a memorial commemorative of the sailing of the Pilgrims from that port in 1620, respectfully report:

That since the report made by your Committee to the Society at its annual meeting in 1891, the Robinson memorial tablet has been placed in position and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies at Leyden. That your Committee have been in correspondence with the Chairman appointed by the Congregational Club of Boston relative to the same matter, and that but a trifling sum has been subscribed in all New England, or in the Congregational denomination, towards the proposed memorial.

The opposition which the project first encountered has to a very large extent died away, and the erroneous views largely entertained in New England with regard to the treatment of the Pilgrims while sojourning in Holland have been dissipated. Your Committee feel that the descendants of Hollanders throughout the United States are deeply indebted to the Rev. William Elliott Griffis, D. D., pastor of the Shawmut Congregational Church of Boston, for his efforts in this behalf. Dr. Griffis, although a Welshman by descent, has done more than any one individual of to-day to clear away a cloud of misrepresentation regarding the treatment of the Pilgrims by the Dutch.

It is now proposed during the coming autumn to hold a meeting of representatives of the committees appointed by all the organizations having the erection of the proposed memorial under consideration, and of all associations that have indicated a disposition to assist in the matter, and it is hoped that at this meeting some definite plan of action will be agreed upon, and that some substantial method of raising the necessary funds will be adopted.

The members of the Society will doubtless realize that two years ago, when the subject was first agi-

tated, the descendants of the Pilgrims in many instances manifested a decided hostility to the movement, and that therefore your Committee and the committees of other organizations having the project under consideration, in place of the congenial task of molding an existing public sentiment into form, were obliged to remove opposition, and to create a public sentiment in favor of the movement.

Your Committee therefore suggest that, if it be in accord with the wishes of the Society, they be authorized to attend the meeting hereinbefore spoken of, and to confer with the representatives of various organizations, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting of the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. T. CLEARWATER, *Chairman*,
EDWARD ELLSWORTH,
JOHN R. VOORHEES,
L. B. VAN GAASBECK,
KILIAN VAN RENSSELAER,
Committee.

The recommendation of Committee was adopted.

General Vielé, on behalf of the Committee on Statue of a "Typical Dutchman," proposed to be erected in this city, made a report in which he referred to a visit he had recently made to Holland, where as a representative of the Society he had been received with much kindness and consideration. He exhibited a drawing of the ship in which Hendrick Hudson had discovered the Hudson River, and suggested that a duplicate of that vessel should be constructed in Holland and brought to this country for exhibition during the Columbian Exposition, the proceeds of which would furnish the funds for the erection of a statue to the typical Dutchman. He

estimated the cost for the building of the ship complete, and delivery in the city of New-York, with all the expenses of the crew, etc., paid for three months, at \$12,000.

The report was received and ordered on file.

The Trustees recommended the following amendments to the Constitution, which were adopted:

Resolved, That Section 4 of Article VI. be amended by substituting the word "February" for the word "April."

Resolved, That Section 6 of Article VI. be amended to read as follows:

Should any member neglect to pay his annual subscription within six months of the time when it is due, his name shall be dropped from the roll of the Society, unless for any good and sufficient reason the Trustees shall vote to remit or suspend such penalty.

Mr. Allen Lee Smidt proposed the following amendment to the Constitution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That Article IX. be amended by adding thereto the following words: But no amendment shall be made except upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, or on the written request of at least fifteen members of the Society, and after the mailing to each member notice of any proposed amendment at least ten days before the meeting at which it is intended to be acted upon.

Mr. Heermance offered a resolution to the effect that as there appears to be a want of knowledge regarding the literature and literary advantages of the first

Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam, a committee should be appointed to collect such books as were in use in those early times, and all data connected with the subject, and to report thereon to the Society.

Referred to Committee on History and Tradition.

Rev. Dr. Ten Eyck presented the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Board of Trustees:

Whereas, Many members of The Holland Society are opposed to the present system of providing for the Annual Dinner of The Holland Society on account of the cost including wine, which they do not use, and which they are conscientiously opposed to paying for when used by others, therefore

Resolved, That the Dinner Committee be advised hereafter to provide the dinner at the cost incurred by other societies, for instance, the St. Nicholas, at \$5 per plate, wine to be ordered and paid for by the users of the same.

General Vielé offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of The Holland Society of New-York are due and are hereby tendered to the Honorable George M. Van Hoesen for his very able, dignified, and successful administration of the office of President during the past year.

Mr. Frank Hasbrouck offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that the Board of Trustees restore as soon as possible the Building Fund provided for by subdivision A of

Section 9 of the By-Laws to the state and condition such fund would now be in had the provisions of said By-Law been observed up to the present time; that for such purpose said Board of Trustees transfer to said Building Fund any available balance of cash in the treasury from time to time until said fund shall be fully restored.

That said Building Fund be kept distinct and separate from the other funds of the Society, and be invested for the purpose of accumulation—all interest earned by said fund to be credited to the fund.

That subdivision A of Section 9 of the By-Laws be amended so that in the future its provisions shall be obligatory upon the Board of Trustees, and so that said Board shall no longer have authority to otherwise appropriate said Building Fund.

Adjourned.

THE TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK, *in account with*
EUGENE VAN SCHAIK, *Treasurer*, from May 1, 1891,
to March 15, 1892.

Balance to credit of Society at date of last annual report, May 1, 1891	\$4,554.24	
Old dues collected	\$ 200.00	
1891 dues collected, in addition to amount stated in last annual report, \$2,500	1,420.00	
Initiation fees	210.00	
Dues paid in advance	65.00	
Mrs. D. Van Nostrand's contribution to Building Fund	10.00	
Interest on deposit to January 1, 1892,	32.73	
Moneys returned by Dinner Committee	142.40	
Proceeds of sale of Certificates of Mem- bership	68.00	
Sales, Year-Book	68.00	2,216.13
		<u>\$6,770.37</u>

Expenses of Annual Meeting, May 19, 1891, supper, etc.	\$ 567.25
J. H. Johnston & Co., mounting and engraving mallet	14.00
German-American Insurance Co., insurance on books, etc.	6.00
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., storage on property of Society	1.50
Van Wagner account	50.00
Printing Constitution and By-Laws, binding and mailing	290.75
Theo. M. Banta, Esq., Chairman Committee on Ancient Records	359.75
Geo. W. Van Sielen, Esq., for Year-Book	648.51
Manhattan Athletic Club, dinner account	763.00
Clerk to Secretary	300.00
Secretary's disbursements, notices, postage, etc. .	676.34
Former Secretary's unpaid disbursements	148.14
Clerk to Treasurer	92.00
Treasurer's disbursements, notices, postage, etc. .	18.35
Books purchased for Library	40.75
Rent for storage of Library, etc., to April 1, 1892,	210.00
Cataloguing Library	185.55
To credit of Society, March 15, 1892,	2,398.48
	<hr/>
	\$6,770.37

NOTE.—Annual meetings heretofore have been held about the middle of May, and as dues are payable April 1st, the Treasurer's report always showed at least \$2,500 of current dues collected. At the last annual meeting, however, the date of the annual meeting was changed to April 6th. It will be understood, therefore, that though the balance in the Treasurer's hands on the day of making this report is smaller than reported last year, yet, if this report had been delayed till May to correspond with last year, the receipts would have been increased by about three thousand dollars, so that the Treasury is actually in better condition than it was a year ago.

The Treasurer also begs to report that \$340 have been subscribed by members toward the Northwestern Academy, of Orange City, Sioux County, Iowa, of which \$55 has been paid in cash.

Dated March 15, 1892.

EUGENE VAN SCHAICK, *Treasurer*.



JUDGE AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.

THE following sketch of Judge Van Wyck's career, which appeared in the "New Amsterdam Gazette" upon his accession to the Presidency of the Society, finds fitting place in the Year Book:



HON. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK, the newly elected President of The Holland Society of New-York, is forty-five years of age and a man of attractive per-



Augustus Van Hyck

sonal appearance and of a quiet and unassuming manner, though possessed of great mental activity and physical energy.

He was fitted for collegiate studies at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduated with high honors at the University of North Carolina. He is a remarkably pleasant, interesting, and eloquent speaker.

He is a son of the late Hon. William Van Wyck, who was a distinguished lawyer and public man in the city of New-York sixty years ago, being in his early manhood an admirer and confidential friend of Presidents Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant on the paternal side in the seventh generation from Cornelius Barents Van Wyck, who came to New Netherlands in 1650 from the town of Wyck, Holland, and married in 1660 at Flatbush, Kings County, New-York, Ann, daughter of Rev. Johannes Theodorus Polhemus, the first Dutch Reformed minister in that county. All the American Van Wycks are descendants of this couple.

Though it is not a very numerous family, yet many of them have been prominent and conspicuous in the professions and in the public service as judges, legislators, congressmen, senators, and soldiers in all the wars of our country, including that for American Independence. The Van Wycks of Holland are an aristocratic family, and continue to use the same coat of arms as that brought here by the American Van Wycks upward of two centuries ago.

They are connected by intermarriage with all the old notable families throughout this State, viz.: Van Rensselaer, Van Cortlandt, Beekman, Gardiner, Van

Vechten, Livingston, Hamilton, Seymour, and other families.

The Holland Society, which is the true home of the Knickerbockers, being composed of the descendants of Hollanders settling in America prior to 1675, over one hundred years before the Declaration of American Independence, has wisely chosen a worthy and eminent member of this old and distinguished family to preside over its deliberations.

President Van Wyck is a genial, social companion and a cultured gentleman, who early manifested active and intellectual interest in all the associations of life as they arose, and being an earnest and faithful worker in the ranks, has frequently earned from his associates the highest honors in their gift.

He was, at college, editor of the "University Magazine," and president of the Literary Society. He has been Grand Master of the Grand Chapter of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, which has subordinate chapters in all the leading colleges and universities of the United States and Canada. He delivered at a college convention held in Boston a few years ago an address on the advantages and beneficial influences of these Greek-letter fraternities, which made such an impression that the trustees of several prominent institutions of learning withdrew their opposition to them.

He is on the Committee on Canons, and the Standing Committee for the Diocese of Long Island of the Episcopal Church, and also one of the trustees of its cathedral at Garden City.

In 1880 he was one of the chief promoters of the movement for the reorganization of the Democracy of Brooklyn, believing it was advisable in the interest of consistency and would lead to better and safer

relations with the great body of the Democratic party throughout the country.

The plan received large adherence and was adopted; and in 1882 he was elected president of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, and was repeatedly reëlected. He was for a number of years a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and has frequently been a delegate to national, State, county, and city conventions of his party, presiding over some of them.

He enjoyed a large and lucrative practice at the bar, being an effective advocate, a sound lawyer, and safe adviser. In 1885 the people of Brooklyn elected him to the bench of one of the four Superior City Courts of this State.

Judge Van Wyck, though always devoted to his professional and judicial duties, has found time to deliver numerous addresses before colleges, societies, clubs, political and social gatherings. In the performance of his official duties he is very systematical and expeditious, and is noted as well for his courtesy and patience in hearing counsel, as for the firmness and clearness with which, after discussion, he decides the matter in hand, giving the parties the fullest opportunity to assert such rights as they may desire on appeal.

He is an accomplished parliamentarian, and presides with that ease and grasp of the pending business which promotes the good work of a deliberative body. Judge Van Wyck married Miss Leila G. Wilkins, a daughter of the late Dr. William W. Wilkins, of Richmond, Va. They have two children,—William Van Wyck, a member of the New-York bar, and a daughter, Miss Leila G. Van Wyck.

His only living brother is Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, of the New-York City Court, who is also one of the highly esteemed members of The Holland Society.



The admirable article of Andrew S. Draper, Esq., New-York State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on "Public School Pioneering in New-York and Massachusetts," published in the "Educational Review" for April, 1892, had been reprinted in pamphlet form, and copies were distributed at the Society meeting.

This paper shows so convincingly that our Dutch forefathers were in the lead in the movement for the education of the common people that no apology is needed for inserting it in the Year Book.



PUBLIC SCHOOL PIONEERING IN NEW-YORK AND MASSACHUSETTS.

BY ANDREW S. DRAPER,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, N. Y.

Reviewing the evolutionary process from the beginning, we note that there have been six steps: compulsory education, compulsory schools, compulsory certification of teachers, compulsory supervision, compulsory taxation, compulsory attendance; and it seems that Massachusetts took each of these steps in advance of the other States—a little in advance of her sister States in New England, far in advance of all the others.

The above is perhaps the most striking passage in a paper by Mr. George H. Martin, the accomplished agent of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts, read at the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association, in Philadelphia, in February, 1891, under the title "Compulsory Education in Massachusetts." The literary finish as well as the audacity of the paper attracted particular attention.

The department was justified in expecting that Mr. Martin would present the methods adopted in his

State to insure a general attendance of children upon school, and the extent to which such methods had been effectual; and upon that subject, it was believed there was much to be said. Instead of doing that, he treated of the educational history of Massachusetts, and claimed that it antedated and overshadowed that of all other sections of the country. He manifested sensitiveness because "some recent writers" had been unwilling to adopt this view, and resented the suggestion that the Dutch as well as the English had had something to do with inaugurating and promoting educational activity on this side of the ocean. As so many other loyal and accomplished Massachusetts men have done before him, he eliminated matters which do not support his claims, referred to places and events which start a patriotic glow in every American breast, asserted general propositions which meet a ready response in every American soul, and secured in this way the acquiescence of his hearers in statements and inferences not supported by facts and opposed to the truth of authentic history.

The broad subject cannot be traversed in a magazine article. Only one phase of it will now be considered. It is the conviction of the writer of this article *that America is indebted to the Dutch rather than to the English for the essential principles of the great free-school system of the country, and that in the several most important steps which have marked the establishment and the development of that system, New-York and not Massachusetts has led the way.*

In support of this proposition an appeal must be made to well-known facts, to the views of approved authorities, and to the original records. Even then

New-York is at a disadvantage, for the records of New Netherlands are by no means so complete as are those of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. She cannot permit this disadvantage to be increased by accepting as proof the embellished utterances of fervid poets, orators, and "historians" whose literary work is colored and biased by their love for the "mountain where their fathers worshiped."

At the time of the early settlements upon the Massachusetts coast, the Republic of the Netherlands presented the first instance in the history of the world in which a republican form of government had existed for any length of time over a territory of any size. The right of self-government had been won in a bloody war, in which more than a hundred thousand Netherlanders had lost their lives. By valor, for conscience' sake, they had broken the rod of the oppressor, thrust back the kingly power crushed and beaten, and gained the right to think and act for themselves. They had set up a form of popular government which became the model for our several States and our confederated republic. Having paid the price, they knew the value of liberty. Their country became the asylum of the oppressed of other lands. It witnessed a great commercial and industrial development. In education, painting, political science, finance, mechanical industries, and commercial activity, the Dutch were leading the world. They were coming and going also, and thus indoctrinating others with their love of liberty and their business prosperity.

England was not in a condition to be compared with the Netherlands. Her people numbered but two fifths of the present population of New-York.

She was under the domination of the king; agricultural products were few; manufacturing was almost unknown; the church and state were one. The whole policy of the government, so far as learning was concerned, was to educate a few elaborately for the purposes of the state and church, and to keep the masses in ignorance for fear they would learn their rights and demand them. The only schools were Latin schools and universities for the nobility. There were no schools for the people. Writing of a time one hundred and fifty years later, Mr. Bancroft says the mass of the people of England could not read or write. Indeed, this policy has been followed by the English government ever since, though now it seems to have discovered that it can continue no longer.

Means of travel were then extremely meager. People could travel more easily by water than on the land. The Spanish invasion of the Netherlands sent many Dutchmen to the eastern shores of England. The expulsion of the invaders, with ensuing results, brought many Englishmen to the Netherlands. The Dutch influence made the eastern counties of England the hotbed of opposition to the prevailing government and the established church. Persecution ensued, and the martyr fires were lighted. These eastern counties furnished the greater part of the victims. But the blood of the martyrs nurtured the cause. In a little time it involved all England in a revolution which cost the king his head. But it was a revolution which could endure but a few years in that age and on that territory.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM these eastern counties of England came the first settlers of Massachusetts. They came to make a revolution successful in the New World which the people at home could not fully accomplish.

Plymouth colony was first settled in 1620 by a company of nonconformists, or opponents of the English Church, who first went to Holland in 1609 for that freedom of worship which was denied them at home. They were obliged to go by stealth. For attempting to do so they were hunted down by English authority, and a portion of their number imprisoned and fined. They remained in Holland eleven years, and then came to the New World. They did not cease to be Englishmen. Indeed, the main reason for transplanting the colony from Holland to Plymouth was the fear that they would become absorbed by the Dutch. Their sons would fall in love with Dutch girls, and their daughters would marry Dutchmen. They would be absorbed into the Dutch life if they stayed there. That was precisely what they did not want. Therefore they came to Plymouth.

The colony at Massachusetts Bay came ten years later. It came direct from eastern England. It was not on principle opposed to the English Church. It was composed of Puritans. There were Puritans within the church as well as without it. The Puritan was first and last the servant of God. According to the testimony they have left us, the company of Puritans who settled at Massachusetts Bay came to propagate the Gospel.¹ The government was a

¹ "New Englander," Vol. XLIV., p. 214.

quasitheocracy. The church was first and foremost in the governmental organism. The government built the building, paid the minister, and managed all the affairs of the church. The minister was a member of the governing body. No man could be elected a "freeman," or have any voice in choosing the officers or determining the policy of the government, unless he was a member of the church.¹ The church and the state were one and the same.

In both of these colonies English habits, customs, and ideas of course prevailed. The people were thoroughly English, and did not cease to be so for two or three generations. We should expect them to follow the English plan in reference to education and the schools, and they did. The claims of the men from Massachusetts who speak upon her educational history are so great that we must expect to find a school-house rising on Plymouth Rock the morning after the disembarkation, but *in the Plymouth Colony there was no school of any character for fifty-two years after the settlement.*² The colony had increased to twelve villages before any school was started, and the school then started was not an elementary school, but a Latin school.³

In the colony of Massachusetts Bay there were considerable wealth and an educated clergy from the beginning, and the clerical influence was manifest and strong. Indeed, the common feeling of the people exacted and sustained an influential clergy. Religion was the dominant element in the Puritan character. The Bible was their civil constitution.

¹ Winsor, "Memorial History of Massachusetts," Vol. III., p. 313.

² "Plymouth Records," Vol. V., p. 107.

³ "Plymouth Records," November, 1677.

Whatever was done was done to promote the ends of the church. The Massachusetts colony was a sect all of one mind. It was a most intolerant sect. It imprisoned, banished, and hanged any one who seemed likely to disturb the harmony of the sect. To differ in opinion was a crime. Everything which they could do was done to bind this theocracy together and to prevent the possibility of intrusion from without or dissension within.

In 1636 these people contributed their first money for an educational purpose. It was expended to promote their sectarian end, and it was in accord with the universal English idea. It was a payment of £400 to found a theological college, for such Harvard College was in its beginning.¹ All that they did along educational lines for several generations was to promote that end, and was in accord with that idea.

The town records of Boston in 1635 state that "Brother Philemon Purmont" was "entreated to become a schoolmaster."² There is no proof that he did so. The evidence is rather to the contrary, for there would have been records had there been anything to record.

It is known that in 1636 a Latin school was started. Probably the invitation to "Brother Purmont" had reference to that. It was for the same purpose as the college, and a necessary feeder to it. In succeeding years, other Latin schools were opened in other towns of the colony. But there were no other schools started. The Boston Latin School was the only school in Boston for more than fifty years after the founding

¹ Barry's "History of Massachusetts," pp. 310-313. Also

"North American Review," Vol. XLVII., p. 276.

² "Boston Records," Vol. I., p. 3.

of the town. Some have assumed that this school taught the elementary branches. It is all assumption, and opposed to known facts.¹ Children were to be taught to read at home or by the masters to whom they were apprenticed.² Again and again the statement is made that this was in order that they might read the Bible. A few brighter boys were sent to the Latin school that they might enter the college and prepare for the ministry.

There is nothing to indicate that the starting of the Latin school was, at the time, considered a matter of consequence. Governor Winthrop's journal treats of everything which the leading man in the colony considered at all important,—of many things which seem to us very unimportant,—but it contains no reference to this school.

Much is made of the action of the colonial government in 1642, touching the teaching of children to read and to recite the Catechism, as well there may be, but it had no reference to schools. It referred wholly to family instruction, or instruction by masters to their apprentices. Indeed, it is proof that there was no school for elementary instruction. Otherwise the injunction would have been to send children to such school.

Now we come to what Mr. Martin calls the "Compulsory Education Law" of 1647. As it is the most important of the early acts, and as I am unable to agree with all that is claimed for it, I present it entire.

It being one chief project of Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures, as in former times keeping

¹ Winsor, "History of Boston," p. 237.

² "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society," Vol. XII., p. 387.

them in unknown tongues, so in these later times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded with false glosses of deceivers; to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers, in church and in commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors:

It is therefore ordered by this court and the authority thereof, that every township within this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their towns to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that order the prudentials of the town shall appoint; provided that those who send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

And it is further ordered, that where any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university; and if any town neglect the performance hereof above one year, then every such town shall pay five pounds per annum to the next such school, till they perform this order.

It will be noticed in the first place that the reason assigned for passing the act was to circumvent Satan, whose "chief project" was "to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures." It was to promote the ends of the Puritan Church.

Two things are ordered to be done; *first*, in towns of fifty householders a person was to be designated to teach children who should "resort to him" to "write and read"; *second*, in towns of one hundred householders a high school was to be maintained to fit boys for the university.

The second paragraph is the only basis for the claim that Massachusetts provided for common

schools in 1647. It refers to teaching children to "write and read," but says nothing about a *school*. In determining what it means we are to take the known circumstances and ideas of the time into account. In taking this action, these people did only what they were in the habit of doing; they progressed only along a line they had been accustomed to follow; they were pursuing a policy they had previously initiated. That was, home instruction sufficient to enable the multitude to read the Bible, and high schools to train the few for positions in the church and state. Parents and masters were neglecting to teach children to read. Perhaps some were unable or incompetent to do so. This was defeating the religious aim and purpose of the colony. Hence they provided for a man in each town who could supply the deficiency. But it did not imply the coming together in a common school. There was no penalty imposed for refusing or neglecting to comply with the injunction. The only penalty was for not maintaining high schools, so as to make sure that the theological college was well supplied.

The manner in which this law was *observed* also shows that the authorities by whom and the people for whom it was made interpreted it in this way. *There was no school but the Latin school in Boston for thirty-five years after the law was enacted.* No steps were taken to compel the organization of one. Some of the other towns refused to organize Latin schools. The penalty in such cases was enforced. They paid the penalty rather than comply with the law, and the penalty was from time to time increased. But nothing is recorded about a penalty for failing to open elementary schools, and nothing whatever was said

or done in that direction for many years. If there had been, it would have appeared in the voluminous records, and Massachusetts men would know all about it, and be sure to tell of it in good form and for all it would be worth.

Such early schools as there were in Massachusetts were then and are now called "free schools." They were not free schools, however—certainly not in the sense in which we use the term. They were free only to the poor. Such as could pay were obliged to pay.¹ The writers frequently say that they were supported upon the principle of "voluntary taxation," and if such a thing were possible, they might be right. We know that school-houses were built from subscriptions. The whole fact is that for certainly more than sixty years of Massachusetts colonial life, and probably much longer, elementary instruction was held to be only a family duty for the attainment of a religious end. A few of the brighter boys were sent to a Latin school commonly kept by the village pastor.² This was likewise for a religious end. Teachers were required to give satisfaction "according to the rules of Christ."³ To the support of the school, first the colony and afterward the town devoted the income of common lands or fees derived from licenses to fish in public waters. They sometimes provided that the school should be no further charge upon the town.⁴ Beyond this it was maintained by church funds, by donations of agricultural products to the minister, and by a rate tax upon such as re-

¹ "Massachusetts Records," Vol. II., p. 203.

² "New Englander," Vol. XLIV., p. 218.

³ "North American Review," Vol. XLVII., p. 279.

⁴ "Plymouth Records," June, 1674.

ceived benefits and were able to pay. The early history of Massachusetts will be searched in vain for any enunciation of the doctrine that all the property of all the people, regardless of religious or other opinions, must, by operation of law, be made to contribute ratably to the education of all the children of the people.

The early Massachusetts schools did not receive all the children of the people. No boys were received under seven years of age till 1818. No girls of any age were admitted prior to 1789. *It was one hundred and forty-two years after the passage of the so-called "compulsory school law" of 1647 before Boston admitted one girl to her so-called "free schools," and it was one hundred and eighty-one years thereafter before girls had facilities equal to those enjoyed by their brothers.*¹

It was only after a residence of many years, when the original generation of Puritan immigrants had passed away and a native-born generation was shaping affairs; when the Puritan theocracy was entering the road leading to an American commonwealth; when opinions had become more tolerant; when regard for the English educational policy had waned; when the logic of circumstances and events was pointing to the necessity of a more comprehensive educational plan, the essential principles of which had already been elsewhere declared and developed on American soil,—that Massachusetts gave her adhesion to a system for general education equal to American needs, and essential to the safety of American States, based upon the principle of universal suffrage.

¹ Winsor, "History of Boston," p. 242. Also, "Proceedings of Massachusetts Historical Society," Vol. XII., p. 387.

IN NEW-YORK.

As the settlers of Massachusetts were Englishmen and exemplified the English educational policy, so the settlers of New-York, or New Netherlands, as it was called, were Dutchmen, and acted upon the ideas which prevailed among their people.

As has been already observed, their country had a republican form of government. Each of the seventeen provinces which constituted the Republic of the Netherlands had a constitution of its own. The "free cities" of the Netherlands governed themselves. Self-government and popular education have ordinarily gone hand in hand and supported each other. Even in the fourteenth century the independence of the cities in the Netherlands fostered a desire for educational advantages, and led to common schools and universities. Nowhere in Europe were the circumstances so favorable as in northwestern Germany and in the Netherlands. Schools were opened to the rich and poor, boys and girls alike, in most of the cities of the northern Netherlands, and in many of the towns of the southern part of the country. The teachers of kings and princes in other lands were commonly taken from the Netherlands.¹ In 1525 Luther was commissioned by the Duke of Mansfield to establish two schools in his native town, *one for primary and the other for secondary instruction*. These became the models for others, and in a few years the Protestant portions of Germany were supplied with schools. His pupil and coadjutor, Melancthon, pre-

¹ Cramer's "History of Education in the Netherlands during the Middle Ages."

pared a plan for a system of schools in Saxony in 1528 which covered both primary and secondary instruction.¹ In 1574 the people of Leyden raised the Spanish siege by letting in the water upon the neighboring plains, and as a memorial of the fact founded the University of Leyden.² Following the union of Utrecht in 1579 it was ordered that "the inhabitants of towns and villages should, within six weeks, find good and competent school-masters." Two years later it was further provided "that such as neglected to do this should be bound to receive the school-masters sent to them and provide the usual compensation."³ In 1618 the Synod of Dort urged that schools be organized in the country places as well as in the cities.⁴ The teachings of Calvin as well as of Luther had made great headway in Holland. May, in his work on "Democracy in Europe," says of Holland: "The whole population was educated. The higher classes were singularly accomplished. The University of Leyden was founded for the learned education of the rich, and free schools were established for the general education of all."⁵ And Broadhead says that schools were everywhere provided, at the public expense, with good school-masters to instruct the children of all classes in the usual branches of education.⁶

The first settlements upon the Hudson River were at a time of, and were the result of, unusual activity in all the affairs of the Netherland Republic. The

¹ Painter's "History of Education," pp. 147-152.

² Fisher's "Outlines of Universal History."

³ "Appleton's Encyclopedia."

⁴ Boone's "Education in the United States," p. 5.

⁵ May's "Democracy in Europe," Vol. II., pp. 67-72.

⁶ Broadhead's "History of New-York," Vol. I., p. 462.

Dutch soldiery had just driven back to Spain the armies of Philip, and the Dutch naval power (with 70,000 seamen, easily the first in the world) had driven Spanish commerce from the seas, and so impoverished the Spanish king that he was glad to agree to a truce of twelve years, which commenced in 1609 and ended in 1621. It is worthy of note that the Plymouth Company went to Holland just at the beginning of this period, and left just before its termination. These twelve years witnessed an unusual material and intellectual development in the Low Countries. Learning and commerce alike received a new impetus. Dutch vessels were upon every sea and controlled the carrying trade of the world. There was a new attempt to find a water-route to the Indies, a new reaching-out for other lands and added conquests. Then came the settlement of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, in a country which the settlers patriotically and lovingly called "New Netherland."

The settlers did not flee their country to escape its oppressions. They came with the approval of their government. They made no painful pretensions to superior honesty, but they bought and paid for Manhattan Island when they occupied it; and the charter from their government required them to satisfy the Indians for any additional lands they might desire.¹ They cultivated honorable and amicable relations with the natives; they did not meet protests against robbery with brute force; the shotgun was not their chief instrument for converting Indians to the Christian faith. For many years they were few in numbers, poor in pocket, and

¹ "New-York Colonial Documents," Vol. I., p. 97.

quaint in manners. They were bluff, plain-spoken, earnest, unpretentious, honest, and thrifty. They *did* things without so much talk about them. They brought their home ideas with them. Those ideas meant personal toil, self-reliance, self-responsibility, self-improvement, liberty of opinion, freedom of action, government by the people, and faith in God. They were by no means a people without religious principle. With a conception of life which embraced something besides piety and the formalities of public worship, they had a huge-clasped Dutch Bible in every home, and they set up churches and schools and brought over professional "domines" and school-masters just as early as it was in their power to do so.

Mr. Martin says with emphasis: "There is not the faintest trace of Dutch influence in the early school history of Massachusetts." I agree with him. Upon the fullest investigation I fail to find any. The colonies of Massachusetts unquestionably got some ideas of civil government from the Dutch; but so far as schools were concerned they were operating upon an entirely different theory, and according to a widely different plan. However, the colony at the mouth of the Hudson was altogether under this Dutch influence, and its early educational history is full of it.

Although trading-vessels from Holland visited the Hudson River each year after the discovery thereof in 1609, it was not until the winter of 1613-14, when one of these vessels was burned, and the crew was obliged to remain at Manhattan while building a yacht, that the first huts were erected there by Europeans. The merchants who had employed these

trading-vessels, encouraged by favorable reports of the country, associated themselves together under the name of "The United New Netherland Company," and in 1615 secured from the States-General the exclusive right of trade there for three years. At the end of three years the trade was thrown open to all, and many vessels previously excluded resorted thither for the purposes of trade. In 1621 a new and great company was chartered under the name of "The Dutch West India Company," "for the profit and increase of trade," although it was expected to promote colonization. It was two years after that date before operations were commenced. In 1623 thirty families were sent from Holland, eight being left at Manhattan and the remainder going to the neighborhood of Albany, where a settlement had in the mean time been effected. The company had five branches in the principal cities of Holland, the managers of which were styled "Lords Directors." The branch at Amsterdam had charge of affairs at New Amsterdam. The general management of the company was lodged in an assembly of nineteen delegates, and this assembly, with the approbation of the States-General, the legislative body of the Republic, appointed the Director-General. There was also a director in each colony. In 1625 forty-five new settlers were added to New Amsterdam, and in the following year there is the first appearance of organized government in the colony.

We know that in this year, 1626, two clergymen, Sebastian Crol and John Huyck, served the little village of New Amsterdam, with probably less than one hundred souls, and the extent to which clergymen were accustomed to act as school-masters gives

rise to the presumption that they did so in this case, although there is no positive proof of it.

In 1629 the West India Company decreed that all colonists "shall endeavor to find out ways and means whereby they may supply a minister and *school-master*." This injunction was repeated in succeeding years.

Many times the colonists petitioned the directors of the West India Company to send over ministers and professional school-masters. In 1633 the first professional school-master came over in answer to these requests. From this time school was held, with some interruptions, it is true, but with as much regularity as the feebleness and poverty of the settlers would permit, and with greater regularity than in some new settlements in our own time. Such records as there are frequently speak of *the* school and *the* school-master, referring to the public school and the official school-master. We find efforts to secure or improve school accommodations in 1642, 1647, 1652, 1656, and 1662.

While at the outset the affairs of the settlement were regulated by the West India Company, subject to the directions of the States-General, it was very early that the people demanded the right to manage their own affairs, and this right seems to have been conceded as soon as they were capable of self-subsistence and self-government. In 1647 the directors and council, desirous "that the government at New Amsterdam might continue and increase in good order, justice, police, population, prosperity, and mutual harmony, and be provided with strong fortifications, a church, *a school*," etc., authorized the inhabitants to nominate eighteen of their best men

from whom the council would select nine, "as is the custom in the Fatherland." Thus was constituted the "Council of Nine" representing the people.

In 1649 serious difficulties arose between the Council of Nine and the West India Company, in consequence of which the former sent their president to The Hague to lay their grievances before the States-General. In their statement of grievances they say "they desire that the school be provided with at least *two* good school-masters, so that the school be instructed and trained, not only in reading and writing, but in the knowledge and fear of the Lord."¹ The population had increased at this time to 700 or 800 people. The request was complied with, and in 1652 two school-masters were provided. Frequent entries in the records show that the attendance continually increased, and the school became more and more substantial as the circumstances of the settlers improved. As other settlements were effected up the river, or on Long Island, we uniformly find that they were supplied with school-masters.²

I have been speaking of public schools and official school-masters. But these were not the only early schools at New Amsterdam. We know that prior to 1662 no less than ten persons, with the license of the authorities, kept schools upon their own account. We also know that the authorities of the town permitted no private schools to be kept by any but masters approved by them.

In 1658 a movement was set on foot to secure a school of academic grade, which soon resulted in a

¹ "Albany Records," Vol. XVIII., pp. 19-20.

² Broadhead, *op. cit.*, p. 616.

Latin school, and drew pupils from all the settlements up the river, and even from as far south as Virginia.

Speaking of the arrival of the Latin master, Governor Stuyvesant and the council, in a letter to the directors, say: "We hope and confide that the community shall reap great benefits from it for their children, for which we pray that a bountiful God may vouchsafe his blessing." Mr. Martin seems to make much of the fact that the petition for the sending over of a Latin master stated that there was no Latin school nearer than Boston, but overlooks the fact that there had previously been a Latin school at New Amsterdam, and also the other fact that there was no school at Plymouth and none but a Latin school at Boston, and that it received only a few of the brighter boys of the wealthier families to prepare them for college and the ministry.

These early Dutch schools were supported out of the common treasury. It is true that the colony was aided in its school affairs, as in all its affairs, by the West India Company, whose business and interest it was to promote colonization; but it is equally true that, aside from the assistance rendered for that purpose, *the schools were sustained out of the public moneys of the colony.*¹ In 1652 New Amsterdam was invested with municipal privileges, and in the following year agreed to support a school-master entirely at the expense of the city. When municipal privileges were granted to outlying towns, the grant of power embraced the authority to establish schools;² and when new villages were laid out it was customary to reserve lots for public buildings, among

¹ Dunshee, "School of the Collegiate Dutch Church," p. 32.

² O'Callaghan, "Laws of New Netherland," pp. 476-480.

which the school-house was uniformly named.¹ In 1650 the secretary of the colony, in answer to the complaint of the settlers, reported to the States-General that "the youth are not in want of schools, to the extent of the circumstances of the country." Again he said, "'T is true there is no Latin school or academy. If the Commonalty require such they can apply for it, and furnish the necessary funds."²

School-masters were included under the head of "necessary officers" in the public documents of the colony from the earliest period. The highest civil law to which the colony was subject, from the time it was founded, required that for the support of schools "each householder and inhabitant should bear such tax and public charge as should be considered proper for their maintenance."³ In many instances the council took proceedings against persons refusing to pay for the support of schools, exacted payment, and punished the delinquents.⁴

NEW-YORK UNDER ENGLISH RULE.

It is therefore perfectly clear that it was the well-settled policy at New Amsterdam to maintain free elementary schools supported entirely by taxation, and there is every reason to suppose that the same would have continued to this time without interruption had not the government of old England, with the help of New England, overthrown it. Determined upon a conquest of New Netherland, the

¹ "New-York Colonial MSS.," Vol. VI., p. 106.

² "New-York Colonial Documents," Vol. I., p. 424.

³ "New-York Colonial Documents," Vol. I., p. 112.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. II., pp. 672-714, 720-730.

English government sent four war-vessels with three companies of the king's veterans to accomplish that end. This force first landed at Boston and demanded military assistance; then, sailing for New Amsterdam, the fleet soon anchored at the entrance of the harbor. Here it was joined by the New England militia. In the presence of this formidable force, and without help from the Fatherland, the little Dutch settlement of less than 1500 people had no recourse but submission.¹

It is noticeable, however, that the Dutch conditioned their capitulation upon pledges that they should continue in the possession of their property, the exercise of their religion, and their freedom as citizens.

With the dominance of the English government came the English educational theories and policy—high schools for the few; no schools for the people. There is no space here to treat of facts in detail. With only a temporary interruption, the English government exercised control over this territory from 1664 down to the Revolution. No one can show any act or any disposition on the part of that government, during that century, to promote popular education in New-York. The Dutch continued their local schools as far as they could in the absence of help from, and even against the opposition of, the government.

The Dutch were dominant in the colonial legislature much of this time, and on many occasions attempted legislation in the interest of schools, only to be met with the censure, or stopped by the veto of, the English governor, who was the creature of the

¹ Winsor's "Critical History of America," Vol. III., p. 391.

English crown. The colonial statutes of this hundred years will be searched in vain for enactments establishing or encouraging primary instruction, although they will reveal two laws under which Latin schools were established for brief periods in the city of New-York. It is noticeable that these two acts provided that the expense of these schools should be met by a common tax or out of public moneys. These were the acts of the General Assembly, a majority of which were Dutch or of Dutch extraction and sympathies. The first was objected to by the governor and council until amended so as to enable the latter to control the appointment and action of teachers. The other only extended public support to a Latin school which already existed.

The only educational act during the century of English domination in the colony of New-York for which the English government is entitled to any credit, is that establishing King's (now Columbia) College. How much credit it deserves for this step is pointedly stated in a letter from the governor to the English government when a royal charter was requested, wherein he says: "It therefore seems highly requisite that a seminary on the principles of the Church of England be *distinguished in America by particular privileges*, not only on account of religion, but of good policy, *to prevent the growth of republican principles*, which already too much prevail in the colonies."

SOME COMPARISONS.

It is submitted that it has been shown that our common-school system—*i. e.*, schools for the common

welfare and the public security, supported by public moneys, managed by public officers, in which all the people have common rights, and which are free from whatever may offend conscience or abridge those rights—originated with the Dutch rather than the English, and first came from the old Netherlands into the New Netherlands, and not from old England into New England.

Having established so much, it only remains to refer to the foregoing and make some comparisons of facts that are too well authenticated to be disputed, in order to see whether Mr. Martin's claim that as to compulsory education, compulsory schools, compulsory certification of teachers, compulsory supervision, compulsory taxation, compulsory attendance, "Massachusetts took each of these steps in advance of the other States, a little in advance of her sister States in New England, far in advance of all the others," is justified.

1. *Compulsory Education*.—By this phrase Mr. Martin must mean the compelling of individuals to educate children under their care, without reference to public schools. This is not the accepted meaning of the phrase. It has been shown in this paper, however, that even before there was any organized government at New Amsterdam, and frequently thereafter, injunctions and directions concerning this matter, by authority and with all the force of law, antedated any action whatever upon the subject either in Massachusetts or on the part of the government to which both of the colonies in that territory owed allegiance.

2. *Compulsory Schools*.—By this he must mean that the towns and villages were *first* compelled to

maintain schools in Massachusetts. The claim is not sustained by the facts. Up to the time of the English conquest of New Amsterdam there was a common school, supported by public moneys, taught by an official school-master, and open to all children, in almost constant operation there. As other villages were founded, other schools were opened. Certainly a dozen private schools, taught by approved masters, are known to have existed on Manhattan Island in the mean time. During the first fifty years of the history of the Plymouth Colony, although twelve villages had in the mean time been settled, there was no school of any kind in the colony. Save Latin schools, open to a few boys who were sons of the comparatively wealthy, and who were preparing for the ministry or for the public service, there were no public schools in either of the Massachusetts colonies for one hundred and fifty years after they were first settled. It is idle to point to resolutions and talk about *compulsory* schools, when there were no schools for the common people.

3. *Compulsory Certification of Teachers*.—I am at a loss to know what this phrase was intended to mean. In any event there has never been any real and independent certification of teachers in Massachusetts, compulsory or otherwise. No one representing the State can confer authority to teach in her schools, or prevent a person from teaching. Even a normal-school diploma has no legal value. In all the cities and towns the power to certify and the power to employ teachers are lodged in the same hands. Men who hold the double power, and desire to employ a candidate, will be likely to decide that he is morally sound and intellectually competent, in Massachusetts

as elsewhere. There is really no certifying of teachers, in Massachusetts, as that term is understood in modern school administration. In this year 1892 there is no more of it there in principle, and probably not so much in practice, than there was at New Amsterdam when Peter Stuyvesant was governor.

Any adequate system of certifying teachers must be administered by professional authority, especially chosen for that purpose, without the power of employing, and removed from local whims, interests, and antagonisms. This is the plan upon which New-York has been operating for eighty years. As early as 1812 the law required towns to elect commissioners who should manage the schools and employ teachers, and also inspectors, who should have nothing to do with employing, but who should examine and certify teachers, and be paid for the service. Upon this general plan there are difficulties enough. Without it the certification of teachers is of small value, and talk about the "compulsory certification of teachers" seems a play upon words.

In connection with the matter of qualifications of teachers it may be of interest to add that New-York commenced to appropriate money for training teachers in 1827, while Massachusetts did not begin till 1839, and then only under the incentive of a private offer of ten thousand dollars on condition that the State would give a like amount.

4. *Compulsory Supervision.*—This phrase is also misleading. There is no *compulsory* supervision of schools in Massachusetts. No city or town is required by law to appoint a superintendent. Wherever it is done it is voluntarily done, and may be discontinued at any moment. Moreover, there has

been no supervision, compulsory, voluntary, or otherwise, until comparatively recent years, and until the trend of events west of the Berkshires made that course necessary if Massachusetts was to keep in sight of the procession.

In 1812, New-York created the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools, with authority to *superwise*. She has continued and constantly strengthened the office ever since. Not till 1837 did Massachusetts create a State Board of Education, with authority to do what no one objects to. It may collect statistics and report them to the Legislature. It may appoint a secretary to keep its records and deliver lectures to teachers and others, provided they will "voluntarily assemble." It may hold a teachers' institute, but not until "satisfied that fifty teachers of public schools desire to unite in forming one." But neither this Board nor any of its officers or agents can remove an officer for maladministration, or regulate the licensing of a teacher, or protect the rights of a teacher, or drive a teacher from the service for immorality or incompetency, or require an unfit school-house to be replaced with a better, or compel the local authorities to supply it with needed furniture and appliances, or direct the levying of taxes for school purposes, or do any other one of the thousand things which experience has shown to be necessary to healthful and vigorous school administration.

As already observed, there is no compulsory local supervision of schools in Massachusetts. What voluntary supervision there is came very slowly, although it came in good form when it did come. Town commissioners and town inspectors were

created in New-York in 1812. The latter were paid officers with general supervisory powers. Even the own committees of Massachusetts, which had not such powers, were not provided for until 1826. *Supervision is not supervision at all unless it is by professionals.* Not until 1860 were cities and towns authorized to appoint superintendents. They have never been compelled to appoint them. In 1888 an admirable provision for uniting towns under one superintendent was introduced into the law. But there is no feature of the whole system of supervising schools in the Bay State which was not set in operation at an earlier date somewhere else.

5. *Compulsory Taxation.*—The only provision which I can see in the law of Massachusetts concerning taxation for school purposes, is that the towns shall raise “such sums of money for the support of schools as they judge necessary.” This is not very *compulsory*. No general State tax is levied for schools. In New-York, as early as 1795, the State commenced raising \$100,000 per year for distribution among the towns, and required—not authorized—each town to raise half as much by local taxation as its share amounted to. It has continued to assert the same principle ever since. The State school fund was established in New-York in 1805; in Massachusetts in 1834. The system in New-York is a State system. The State decides what must be done. It compels the great cities to help the weak towns, and it empowers its State Department of Public Instruction to require the laying of any local taxes necessary to supply continuous and ample school facilities. I see nothing of this kind in the educational laws of Massachusetts.

6. *Compulsory Attendance.*—In 1853, and again in

1874, New-York passed compulsory attendance laws. Neither was effectual. Her educators are now earnestly trying to secure a better. Massachusetts passed her attendance act in 1873. It is claimed that it is successfully administered. It provides for attendance, for twenty weeks of each school year, by children between eight and fourteen years. After a somewhat extended inquiry I have found no instance where such a law was successful unless it provided that, within fixed ages, all children should attend school at all times when public schools are in session. Therefore, while compelled to doubt, I cannot dispute the claim. The desire to find something which may be conceded leads me, for the sake of argument, to admit so much. But though Massachusetts may have been more successful than her sister States in compelling attendance upon the schools, it is not true that she commenced earlier than some others. It is quite possible that her circumstances have not been as difficult or troublesome as others have encountered.

It thus appears that the six steps which Massachusetts lays down as the distinguishing marks of progress in the development of the public-school system have not been taken by her "far in advance of all the rest." By her own measure she is, in this regard, under size. Her over-loyal sons have told the story, so many times, in flowing and heroic numbers, that her people believe it. And some others do also. The facts are with New-York. All she needs is the help of Massachusetts men to tell the story.

Upon one or two occasions she has had that help. In one of his lectures, Horace Mann, then secretary

of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, fell into the common habit of his people when he said, "There is not a single State in the Union whose whole system is at all comparable to that of Massachusetts." But when he saw it in cold type he drew back and starred a foot-note, in which he said, "I believe this statement to have been strictly true at the time it was written (1841). But, in some respects, it is no longer true. *As it regards efficiency, and the means of rapid improvement, to say no more, the system of the State of New-York now takes precedence of any in the Union.*" Then he pleaded for an extension of the New-York plan to Massachusetts. In his annual report to the State Board in 1845 he said, "*The great State of New-York is carrying forward the work of public education more rapidly than any other State in the Union, or any other country in the world.*" His manifest disposition to correct an error and do justice to others should commend itself to the present generation. If what he said was true fifty years ago, it is none the less so now. Indeed, it would not be difficult to point out the reasons which make it more emphatically true now.

The fact is that the Massachusetts sentiment, which leaves schools entirely to the support and control of towns, no matter whether they are broad-minded, well-to-do, and generous, or ignorant and poor, is opposed to the best and enduring interests of the school system. The American policy places the support and management of schools not upon the General Government, not upon counties or cities or towns or districts, but upon the several States. Towns have no original power of legislation or of taxation; States have. The experience of the world

must be carried to every corner of the commonwealth. The strong must help the weak, not only in methods, but also in means. States alone can secure this, for it depends upon the intelligent and independent exercise of the great powers of legislation and taxation which the States alone possess.

It may be said that this discussion is of no avail, no matter what the facts are. Not so. The educational workers of no two States have more respect for each other than those of Massachusetts and New-York. None of this respect is likely to be lost. Even more. We know what makes Massachusetts great. "There is her history. The world knows it by heart." And the world respects and honors it as well. But there are other great States. And there are things in their history which have made them great. It is meet that they should possess what belongs to them. The deeds of the fathers are an invaluable heritage. The educational history of New-York, from the very beginning, is full of great deeds, of most broad-minded and far-reaching acts. She has never been behind others. She has never had the credit which is her due. The people of this great State must know, and must have just pride in the wise and heroic leadership of the fathers, that it may be an incentive for the present and an inspiration in the future.





DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY
MANUSCRIPTS.

AT the September, 1892, meeting of the Trustees, the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Society brought to their attention that said Society had recently come into possession of a number of old Dutch manuscripts relating to the Dutch West India Company, which might be of interest to The Holland Society. Thereupon the Trustees instructed our Secretary to send Mr. D. Versteeg, who has proved himself a competent authority in the matter of ancient Dutch records, to inspect these documents, and report the result of his investigation to the Trustees.

His report is as follows :

MR. THEO. M. BANTA, *Secretary of The Holland Society of New-York, New-York City.*

Dear Sir: In compliance with your order to examine certain documents relating to the Dutch West India Company, and in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, I have the pleasure of making the following report.

The records contain about one thousand pages of foolscap paper, and are not very complete. They refer to the period between 1635 and 1663. The minutes referring to the period between 1655 and 1663 have been better preserved than the rest, and are full of matter of undoubted historical value, though very little of it has any direct bearing upon any part of the present United States.

They contain very much about the Company's trade on the coast of Guinea (west coast of Africa); about Brazil, which at the time (1654) had been lost to the Dutch; some details about affairs in Dutch Guiana and the Dutch West Indies. They also contain the names of the bondholders of the Company at various times, many of which names are also found in New Netherland.

A very small number of pages only refers to distinctly American (U. S.) affairs, as may be seen from the following list:

I. Form of oath taken by Jan De Decker, counccilor for New Netherland, December 24, 1657. Also notice of contract between Amsterdam and the Company about the settling of colonists in New Netherland, dated August 14, 1656. (One page.)

II. Petition of Portuguese Jews to the Directors in Holland, requesting freedom of trade with, and leave to live in, New Netherland, January, 1655. (Two pages.)

III. Letter to Governor Stuyvesant ordering him to retake the former Dutch possessions on the Delaware, November 16, 1654. (Three pages.)

IV. Articles of capitulation between Governor Rysingh and Governor Stuyvesant, November 7, 1655, and other matters pertaining thereto. (Five pages.)

V. Summary of letter written by Stuyvesant to Company, April 25, 1655. Summary of letter written by Company to Stuyvesant, April 26, 1655. (Four pages.)

VI. Minutes containing extracts and copies of documents in regard to claims of Lord Baltimore upon Dutch settlements on the Delaware River, August 31, 1660. (Seven pages.)

VII. More about Baltimore's claims, August 31, September 1 and 6, 1660. (Two pages.)

VIII. About encroachments of N. E. people on New Netherland, September 6 and 14, 1660. (Three pages.)

IX. Letter about salary owing to employees of Company, November 26, 1626. (One page.)

X. Extract from letter dated June 12, 1655, about official trip by Stuyvesant to Curaçoa. (Four pages.)

XI. From among eleven documents, all under the same cover, three have been abstracted which contained matter of the greatest interest for the history of New Netherland, and whose titles were marked with blue pencil on the index written on the face of the cover.

They were entered as follows:

Two documents showing when sentences pronounced in New Netherland and in Brazil may be appealed to and revised by the proper authorities in Netherland, 1653 and 1657.

Four extracts of a letter about the efforts of the English inhabitants of Long Island to be freed from their allegiance to the Netherland government, and to become subjects of England, 1657.

Eleven notes of Hans Bontemantel, Schepen (Councillor) at Amsterdam and Director of the West India Company, about journeys taken in his latter capacity, especially in regard to the clearance of the vessels of said Company, advanced moneys, etc., etc., 1652-1655.

XII. Deliberations on religious affairs in New Netherland, back salary of Rev. Polhemus, etc., August 25, 1659. (One page.)

XIII. Resolutions about ships coming from Virginia, September 3, 1659. (One page.)

In all 34 pages.

The reason so little is said about New Netherland lies in the fact that this province was under the direct authority of the Amsterdam Chamber, and consequently the general body had little to do with it. Respectfully submitted,

Phila., Pa., Oct. 31, 1892.

D. VERSTEEG.



Eighth Annual Dinner of The Holland Society of New-York.

Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, President.

1885



WILLIAM THE SILENT.

1893



PETER BOR.

At the
Manhattan
Athletic Club
Building,

45th St. and Madison Ave.
January 17, 1893.



JOHN OF BARNEVELT



GROTIUS.

Spijskaart.



“Eet smakelijk!”

Oesters op de halve schaal.

Hooge Barsac wijn, Calvet & Co.

Soepen.

Rivierkreeften Soep.
Soep in Renaissanceen stijl.

Sherry wijn van Pasto.

Zijschoteljes.

Paukenvormpjes in Valliere stijl en andere zijschoteljes.

Visch.

Schelvischjes van Pompano Joinville.
Aardappelen in Hollandschen stijl—Komkommers.



BOERHAAVE.

Gekruide Gerechten.

Prikkelende malsche Ossen schijf vetgemaakt in Godardschen stijl.
Chateau Grand Puy, Lacoste D. V.
Duchene Appelen—Brusselsche Spruitjes.



VONDEL.

Voorgerechten.

Gevulde Kipvleugels in Toulouschen stijl.
Doperwten in Engelschen stijl.
Kalfspasteien.
Sorbet, van het Vaderland.
Bizondere Perrier Jouët, G. H. Mumm, E. D.

Gebraad.

Roodkoppen Eendvogels.
Kruisbessengelei—Latuw salade.

Pommard.

Zoete Gerechten.

Perziken in Richelieu stijl.
Ijs (Nederlandsche Hoeden).

Ruinart Brut.
Perrier Jouët Reserve.

Gemonteerde Stukken.

Gouverneur Stuyvesant—Nieuw Amsterdam.
Het schip Halve Maan.

Dagerecht.

Koekjes en Gebak, Mottos, Vruchten, Kaasenz.

Koffie.

Liqueuren.

Pijpen en Tabak.

Sigaren.



ERASMUS.



JOHN DE WITT

Heil=Dronken.



Introductory.

By Judge Augustus Van Wyck, the President of the Holland Society.



American Institutions: their excellence is traceable to Dutch originals.

Response by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.



Nieuw Amsterdam and New-York: "Just as the twig is bent the tree 's inclined."

Response by Frank R. Lawrence, Esq., of New-York.
President of the Lotos Club.



VAN MARNIX.

Holland: a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind.

Response by Rev. Dr. Geo. R. van de Water, of New-York.



REMBRANDT.

Dutch Hospitality: it made Dutchmen of the Huguenot, the Walloon and the Jew; transplanted to America, it has moulded the immigrant into the loyal American.

Response by Hon. Warner Miller, of New-York.



The Integrity of Dutch Officials: "No great riches are seen to enter by public payments into private purses, but all public moneys are applied to the lawful uses of the State."

Sir William Temple, the Ambassador of Charles II. at The Hague.

Response by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New-York.



The Dutch Settlers between the North and South Rivers: the establishers of Jersey justice.

Response by Rev. Dr. William Rankin Duryee,
of Rutgers College, New Jersey.



JACOB CATS.



VAN TROMP.



DE RUYTER

Commissie tot regeling van den Maaltijd.

Eugene Van Schaick.

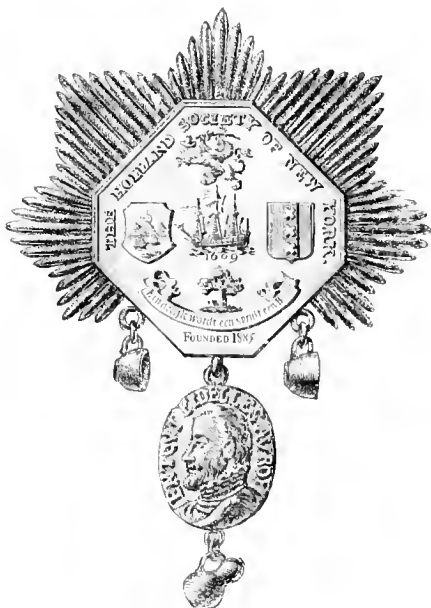
Chas. H. Vanderhoof.

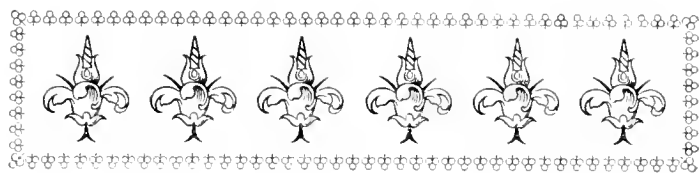
James Wm. Beekman.

Tunis G. Bergen.

Geo. M. Van Hoesen,

Chairman.





EIGHTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

THE Eighth Annual Dinner of The Holland Society of New-York was served in the theater of the Manhattan Athletic Club, on the corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth street, New-York, on the evening of Tuesday, January 17, 1893.

The Dinner Committee consisted of Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, Chairman; Eugene Van Schaick, Charles A. Vanderhoof, Tennis G. Bergen, and James W. Beekman.

About 320 members and guests sat down to dinner. At the table with the President, Hon. Augustus Van Wyck, were the following named invited guests of the Society: Hon. Thos. F. Bayard, Rev. Dr. G. R. Vandewater, Hon. Warner Miller, Rev. Dr. W. R. Duryee, John Sloane, Hon. Danl. G. Rollins, Wm. Lane Booker, Consul-General Planten, Judge Truax, Judge Dugro, Geo. M. Van Hoesen, Judge Bookstaver, Ellis H. Roberts, Warner Van Norden, Garrett A. Van Allen, John W. Vrooman, Geo. M.

Vandeventer, Rev. Dr. T. A. Nelson, Robert A. Van Wyck, Geo. W. Carr, M. Page, John C. Hertle.

At table A were Franklin Acker, W. H. Amerman, Chas. E. Baldwin, Theo. M. Banta, R. J. Berry, Moses J. De Witt, Elijah Dubois, O. M. Dunham, Alexander Geddes, Frank Hall, H. B. Hubbard, S. M. Hubbard, T. S. Hubbard, D. L. Jacobus, Geo. N. James, Isaac Meyer, Hyman Roosa, Augustus Schoonmaker, A. O. Schoonmaker, F. W. Schoonmaker, J. S. Schoonmaker, S. L. Schoonmaker, W. Scott Sims, Wilton Merle Smith, C. Edgar Sutphen, H. S. Sutphen, I. H. Sutphen, Dr. T. Y. Sutphen, Wm. C. Van Antwerp, Fred. T. Van Beuren, Henry S. Van Beuren, J. G. Van Horn, Jacob T. Van Wyck, Fred. P. Voorhees, George H. Wyckoff.

At table B were Fred. C. Bayles, Robert Bayles, Teunis G. Bergen, Chas. E. Bogert, William L. Brower, C. C. Christie, C. H. Clayton, Isaac C. deBevoise, Geo. G. De Witt, Jerome V. De Witt, John E. De Witt, W. W. Gillen, A. B. Gray, Wm. E. Howell, E. Covert Hulst, E. T. Hulst, John V. Jewel, Judge H. A. Moore, John Oakey, A. J. Onderdonk, A. J. Onderdonk, Jr., T. W. Onderdonk, John J. Perkins, John H. Prall, John V. B. Roome, Francis Skillman, Edwin Stagg, M. B. Streeter, Edward N. Tailer, John E. Van Nostrand, T. C. Van Santvoord, Col. C. M. Van Slyck, George W. Van Slyck, William H. Van Slyck, John R. Van Wormer, F. Egerton Webb, H. V. Williamson, Peter Wyckoff, Jas. D. Wynkoop.

At table C were Edward Barnes, Henry M. T. Beekman, John Brower, R. B. Brinckerhoff, Judge Dixon, Alex. R. Gulick, Dr. A. R. Gulick, Dr. C. R. Gulick, E. S. Gulick, John Hammond, Nelson M. Henry, John H. Hopper, Robert I. Hopper, Dr. Inglis,

William Jay Ives, Otis LeRoy, George Montague, Frank J. Patton, John Quackenbush, W. E. Pearson, Henry L. Riker, Augustus H. Reeve, John J. Riker, John L. Riker, William J. Riker, Thos. P. Sherwood, Henry Traphagen, F. I. Vander Beek, F. I. Vander Beek, Jr., I. J. Vander Beek, Isaac P. Vander Beek, Frank F. Vanderveer, John R. Vanderveer, Lawrence Vanderveer, T. C. Vanderveer, D. P. Vanderverter, D. P. Vanderverter, Jr., Geo. W. Van Sielen, James M. Van Valen, Peter L. Voorhees, C. T. Williamson, Wm. Alex. Williamson.

At table D were Delavan Bloodgood, A. G. Borgert, A. T. Clearwater, Jacob W. Clute, W. E. Connor, Alfred de Cordova, Dr. Dubois, Chas. C. Goffe, Joseph C. Hoagland, Raymond Hoagland, D. H. Houghtaling, John H. Inman, Saml. D. Koykendall, Smith E. Lane, Dr. J. B. W. Lansing, David Marsh, Andrew G. Myers, Alfred H. Porter, Jr., C. H. Roosevelt, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, J. Maus Schermerhorn, C. C. Schuyler, M. R. Schuyler, Saml. Spencer, Henry T. Staats, John H. Starin, John L. Swits, Dr. Tryon, Evert P. Van Epps, J. D. Van Hoevenberg, Eugene Van Loan, Thomas Van Loan, Peter Van Voorhees, Eugene Van Schaick, Wm. Van Wyck, Henry C. Van Zandt, Westervelt D. Veeder, Harman W. Veeder, A. A. Voorhees, Judah B. Voorhees, Peter L. Voorhees, John R. Voorhis, Ten Eyck Wendell, A. J. Whitbeck.

At table E were Ed. J. Bergen, Arthur F. Bowen, John F. Berry, Arthur Burtis, Chas. C. Bullock, F. W. Devoe, P. Q. Eckerson, R. M. Gallaway, J. G. Gardiner, Jos. H. Horton, G. L. McAlpine, M. J. McGrath, Geo. A. Meyer, Geo. E. Nostrand, J. Lott Nostrand, J. Seaver Page, A. F. Pentz, Wm. S. Pyle, C. C. Quackenbush, W. P. Richardson, Jos. W. Rus-

sell, N. Pendleton Schenck, Wm. Harris Slingerland, P. J. Stuyvesant, James Suydam, Lambert Suydam, J. E. Thompson, W. J. Van Arsdale, L. O. Van Doren, Wynford Van Gaasbeck, Herbert Van Wagenen, J. R. Van Wagenen, Jacob Van Woert, John B. Van Woert, John V. Van Woert, William Van Woert, Jacob S. Van Wyck, Saml. L. Van Wyck, W. E. Verplanck, Fred. C. Wagner, Wm. E. Wyatt.

At table F were John B. Adriance, Chas. D. H. Brower, J. V. Carpender, Andrew Deyo, Jacob Deyo, Jerome V. Deyo, I. Brooks Dill, J. B. Dickson, S. L. F. Deyo, E. J. Elting, Edward Ellsworth, Irving Elting, Jesse L. Eddy, Jacob Elting, Jesse Elting, P. J. Elting, Ferdinand Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, G. W. Hasbrouck, Isaac E. Hasbrouck, J. C. Hasbrouck, Oscar Hasbrouck, E. E. Hitchcock, Wm. L. Heermance, Henry Keteltas, G. E. Montanye, Lewis P. Montanye, W. H. Montanye, J. W. Poucher, W. H. Sheldon, Lucas L. Van Allen, Arthur Van Sielen, P. L. Van Wagenen, Chas. Van Winkle, Edgar B. Van Winkle, J. Albert Van Winkle, J. Leonard Varick, Chas. H. Voorhees, Fred. P. Voorhees, Saml. C. Waring, Wm. H. Young.

At table G were John Banta, Wynant W. Bennett, Tunis H. Bergen, John F. Berry, Andrew D. Bogert, John G. Bogert, Chas. E. Conover, J. L. Conover, Stacy P. Conover, John Cowerhoven, Dr. C. J. Dumond, H. H. Everett, Frank Hall, J. J. Holmes, H. H. Longstreet, M. deM. Marsellus, Adrian Meserole, Walter M. Meserole, Rev. Ed. M. McGuffy, C. A. Parsons, A. S. Pitt, Augustus Rapelye, Williamson Rapelje, John J. Schoonmaker, John C. Schenck, Charles Van Brunt, Holmes Van Brunt, John W. Van Hoesen, Townsend C. Van Pelt, C. C. Van Rey-

pen, G. D. Van Reypen, A. V. B. Voorhees, A. V. B. Voorhees, Jr., John A. Voorhees, John S. Voorhees, P. A. Vredenbergh, F. M. Vermilye, C. Y. Wemple.

MENU.

Huitres Mignones

HAUT BARSAC. Calvet & Co.

POTAGES

Bisque d'Écrevisses

VINO DE PASTO SHERRY

Consommé Renaissance

HORS-D'ŒUVRES

Petites Timbales à la Vallière

Variés

Variés

POISSON

Paupiette de Pompano Joinville

Pommes Hollandaise

Concombres

RELEVÉ

Filet de Bœuf piqué à la Godard

CHATEAU
GRAND PUY LA COSTE

Pommes de terre Duchesse

Choux de Brussels

ENTRÉES

Ailes de poulet farcies Toulouse

PERRIER JOUET
RESERVE

Petits pois à l'anglaise

Vol-au-Vent de Ris-de-Veau

MUMM'S
GRAND SEC

SORBET

De la Patrie

ROTI

Canard à tête Rouge

POMMARD

Gelée de groseille

Salade de Laitues

ENTREMETS SUCRÉ

Pêches à la Richelieu

RUINARD BRUT

GLACES en chapeau Netherlandais

Pièces Montées

PERRIER JOUET SPECIAL

Le Général P. Stuyvesant

New Amsterdam

Le Bateau Demi-lune

Petits Fours

Mottes

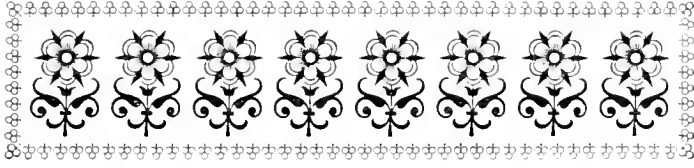
Fromage, Fruits et Dessert

Café

LIQUEURS ET CIGARES

When the Gonda pipes had been distributed, and smoking had begun, the President rapped for order with the historic gavel presented by Consul-General Planten, and addressed the assemblage as follows :





ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BY HON. AUGUSTUS VAN WYCK.

New Netherlanders:

IN your name I extend most cordial greetings of welcome to the distinguished and honored guests of the evening. Members of The Holland Society, I salute you as brethren, bound together by the tie of a common ancestry, and I congratulate you upon the brilliancy of this magnificent occasion. It indicates the permanent vitality of this society, composed of the American descendants, in the male line, of the peerless pioneers in the cause of civil liberty, and the matchless advocates of the freedom of conscience, whose heroic deeds and trenchant logic have done so much to shape and mold the history of the world, from the trying and turbulent times of "William the Silent" to the stormless period of peace and good-will from man to man prevailing in our almost utopian republic. Among you, their descendants, I recognize those renowned in the service of the only King to whom the loyal sons of a republic can ever owe allegiance,

the omniscient Ruler of the external empire of peace; those eminent in the learned professions; those distinguished in the service, civil and military, of the country; in the councils of the nation, state, and municipality; princes of finance, commerce, and the varied mercantile and industrial undertakings of our happy and prosperous land. Such a citizenship gives energy to enterprise, vigor and cheerfulness to industry, and life and elasticity to patriotism.

The other evening I heard a conversation between a number of cultivated gentlemen, members of either The Holland or the New England or the St. Nicholas society. One of them made a declaration, to which the others assented, that the only purpose of such societies was to foolishly boast of one's ancestors at an annual eating and drinking frolic. I then and there combated, to their satisfaction, the thoughtless statement; and it may not be without its advantages for me to antagonize here, in a few serious words, an idea which, if at all prevalent, would be most injurious to our institution.

There is a valid reason for the existence of this society, which imposed upon you the duty of creating and maintaining it. Love of home, esteem for parents, and utilization of their experiences constitute a radiant trinity which gives strength and life to such societies. The simple word "home" brings to mind and heart the dearest and most sacred interests of life. There is the home of childhood, with its light-hearted memories, tenderness, and love. There is the home of manhood, with one nearer and dearer than all others; a home hallowed with joys, and perhaps sorrows, and there the heart instinctively turns for rest and peace of mind.

Home is not the mere dwelling, for many a palace is not. Home is where the heart is, be it at the poor man's fireside, or in the grand edifice of the rich. Home, sweet home, stimulates that laudable respect for parents which induces worthy sons to avail themselves of the best experience of noble sires. While the fundamental sentiment, a composite of love of home, esteem for parents and pride in their commendable deeds, which is creative of such societies, tends to make, in the eye of a dutiful son, the vacant chamber in which mother once was wont to sleep, a sanctuary; the empty chair in which father once was accustomed to sit, an altar; and to stamp upon his vision the image of devoted parents — yet it also impresses upon his memory the good and just deeds and thoughts of his parents and forefathers, and ever urges him onward and upward in the faithful discharge of his mission in the economy of life.

To this sentiment are largely due the preservation, utilization, and augmentation by the living of the best acts and ideas of past and passing generations, sanctified by a healthy devotion to home and parents and their sweet memories. This brings to the living all the experiences of the past, to be by them added to and transmitted to the coming generation, to be by the latter, in turn, further enlarged and again transmitted, and so on to the end of time, unless the tide of our boasted progress shall be backward turned.

This sentiment is not the spirit of idle pride, for without it the world would be a hopeless waste instead of an ever-rising tower of brightness and glory. He who attributes the birth and life of such societies to vanity, self-glorification, and the gratification of

appetite has not the faintest conception of either the law or potent purpose of their creation. In the broad spirit of a still higher advancement of our race, let me remind you that you belong to a great institution, which it is your bounden duty to build up to magnificent proportions. You all should combine and labor to increase its strength and influence. I appeal to each of you to lend your best efforts to bring within its fold every worthy and qualified child of the American Hollander, in order that he may trace the footsteps of his Dutch ancestors along the line of progress to the highest plane of civilization, which is well studded with precious gems of Dutch thoughts and bright jewels of Dutch deeds, in which he may justly feel a pride, for they will be found to be both ornamental and useful.

Duty delayed is duty neglected. Commence at once the task, and in your own household. Teach your son duty as well as pleasure, invite him to enter the portals of our Society and wear its badge, a token of honor and standing to be highly prized by the worthy elect. Ask your brother to take his position by your side in our home. Request your Knickerbocker kinsman to enroll himself in our army.

Much more could I say on this subject, but we all are anxious to hear the noted, learned, and charming orators who grace our festive board.

Gentlemen, there is a gentleman, not present here to-night, who has lately placed the Hollanders of America under an everlasting debt of gratitude, in tracing the elements and features of the American institutions which are of Dutch origin, and reducing them to book form, well backed by authorities which

sustain his propositions. We should have been delighted to hear his voice, but instead, I will have read to you by the Secretary of this Society a letter from Douglas Campbell.

Secretary Banta then read the following letter:

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 10, 1893.

HON. GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.

My dear Sir: I feel greatly obliged for your kind invitation to attend the dinner of The Holland Society on the 17th inst. Unfortunately I cannot accept it, on account of physical infirmities which for several years have kept me a prisoner in the house. During those years I have endeavored to show my appreciation of Holland and her people by working at a book, which, much to my gratification, I have been able to complete and give to the public. My good wishes for the descendants of the men from the great Netherland Republic who came to America, must be taken as a substitute for my presence at your gathering. But, while joining with you in words of congratulation and in eulogy of the deeds of your forefathers, I have a word to say to the present generation, which I hope will be taken in a friendly spirit. You have a large, influential, and wealthy society, and you celebrate your eighth anniversary. May I ask whether you should not do something to record in permanent form your appreciation of the noble work done for the Western people by the men from whom you are descended? Is it enough to assemble annually at a banquet and listen to eloquent speeches, while you allow others to write American history, and to erect all the monuments and statues which perpetuate the deeds of their ancestors?

Some three years ago my college classmate, the Hon. Samuel B. Thayer, our scholarly representative

at The Hague, proposed the erection at Delftshaven of a monument to commemorate the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers from that port. This monument, I think, will come in time, but perhaps the suggestion has been made too early. Your Society certainly has not responded to it, and you are aware how it has been received by the New Englanders. Despite all evidence to the contrary, they are unwilling to acknowledge any indebtedness to Holland, and so far as I can learn have to this project turned a deaf ear, when the question of money contribution is concerned. Possibly the site of such a monument is too far away to excite popular enthusiasm, but I have the suggestion of something nearer home, which, it seems to me, should meet your favor.

Although a New-Yorker, with a century and a half of New-York ancestry behind me, I have not a drop of Dutch blood in my veins, but being a New-Yorker, I have always been jealous of its fame, and have felt that the founders of my native State have never received due acknowledgment from the hands of American historians, or even from their own descendants. I walk through Central Park, which is becoming our Westminster Abbey, and what do I behold? I see a beautiful statue of a Pilgrim erected by New Englanders. Englishmen erect a statue to Shakspeare. Men of my ancestry erect one to Sir Walter Scott, who discovered Scotland for the modern world. Germany gives us a likeness of Goethe, the father of modern German thought; even the Italians commemorate one of their heroes.

But I look in vain for a Holland statue. Why is this? Why among the statues of the men whose representations have given greatness to our Empire State is there nothing to show what we and the world at large owe to the great Netherland Republic? This is the practical question which I submit to your consideration. The great republic of three centuries ago now lives only in history, but it has handed on

the torch to a greater republic on this side of the Atlantic.

Now if you ask me what I would suggest, I say without hesitation—a statue of William the Silent. No man better deserves a memorial in Central Park. He was the grandest hero among many illustrious worthies who founded the Netherland Republic,—the colonizer of New-York. He has an additional claim to the recognition of Americans everywhere. It may almost be said that what John Winthrop was to Massachusetts, Thomas Hooker to Connecticut, Roger Williams to Rhode Island, Lord Baltimore to Maryland, and William Penn to Pennsylvania, William the Silent was to all the American colonies. He was the originator of the Union of Utrecht of 1579, the first written constitution of the modern world, the constitution which has been largely copied by the United States. He drew the “Declaration of Independence” of 1581, by which the revolutionary Netherland States abjured their allegiance to the King of Spain, the instrument which Englishmen followed when a century later they did away with the “House of Stuart,” and which after another century formed the world-famous “Declaration” by which the American colonies proclaimed their independence of Great Britain. In addition, he was the father of that religious toleration which was the greatest glory of the Netherland Republic, and which, expanding here into religious freedom, is the crowning honor of the United States. Besides all this, he represents a nation which gave to America her system of free schools, her system of recording deeds and mortgages, her district attorneys, her hospitals and enlightened prisons, and many of the other institutions in which we feel just pride.

Such a man, representing such a nation, deserves from Americans a statue to his memory. Can a fitter place be found than in Central Park, and can

your Society devote itself to a worthier object than the erection of such a statue? Here I believe you will find a field in which all New-Yorkers will be sympathetic. Yours very sincerely,

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.

[While this volume was passing through the press, the "physical infirmities" to which Mr. Campbell alludes terminated in his death, March 7, 1893, in the fifty-third year of his age.]

MR. HASBROUCK: Mr. President, pursuant to the suggestion of Douglas Campbell, I move that it be conveyed to the committee that has for several years been charged with the erection of a statue to the typical Dutchman that it is the sense of this meeting that no more typical Dutchman can be found than William the Silent, and that it be respectfully suggested that they report at an early date to the Society that a statue be erected to William the Silent.

This motion was put by the President and unanimously carried.

The following letter was also received:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Executive Chamber, Albany.

Governor Flower presents his compliments to The Holland Society, and regrets that engagements already made for that time will deprive him of the pleasure of accepting its kind invitation for Tuesday evening, January seventeenth.

THE PRESIDENT: The first toast is, "American Institutions: their excellence is traceable to Dutch originals." The feature of this toast is the hereditament of Dutch excellence. How fitting that it should be responded to by one of our own distinguished members, whose length and character of public service has marked him as one of the greatest of American statesmen; across whose public record America has indorsed indelibly the words "Fearless and Stainless"; its representative of the family of the Chevalier Bayard, whose motto was *sans peur et sans reproche*. Permit me to introduce to you the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.



ADDRESS OF HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD.

Mr. President, and you, my brethren of The Holland Society :

TWO or three years ago it was my good fortune to be present at one of the annual banquets of The Holland Society, and I remember well the impression made upon me by the suspension of a sword before the president. It is true that flowers sustained it, but it was a sword, and I thought we had borrowed the legend of the good old State of Massachusetts,—*sub ense petit placidam*,—for certainly we found peace and plenty underneath its shadow. But it was the sword of William the Silent, and, we might gather, the lesson to be taught by its presence was that of taciturnity. It should have been, if not the end of speech-making, at least a shortener of speeches,—a consummation devoutly to be wished. But if it cannot be completely successful on this occasion, I shall endeavor at least to make, in the name of William the Silent, the speech a short one.

William the Silent was called “Our Good Father William”; and another name brought him nearer to



THOMAS F BAYARD.

American hearts: he was called "The Dutch Washington"; and it seems that in the characters and service of these two great men, one of whom died, so far as flesh dies, two hundred years before the other, that it is not a fanciful resemblance between the Dutch Washington and the American Washington. Both were cast in the same mold of character, and they certainly devoted their lives and all their faculties to the same end, which was the establishment of government upon the basis of individual freedom—an idea, a truth that, once liberated, can never again be imprisoned; and the effect of example, tradition, legend in the formation of the institutions of a nation are plainly traceable on the face of history.

Ten centuries ago the men of the Netherlands, inhabiting a country at that time the least attractive of all of Western Europe, began to exhibit the results that come to a whole people from the presence of individual liberty. They had been compelled to struggle with a poor, scanty, ungenerous soil, and to fight their way against the element that covers three fourths of the surface of the globe, to wring by close labor a scanty subsistence in the very face of the ocean itself, and

amidst the watery roar,
Scoop out an empire and usurp a shore.

And may I not here ask you to consider what is the starting-point of liberty, and what are the conditions upon which liberty shall be preserved; whether it is not born of adversity, and whether it is not generated by the very forces that seem to threaten its existence and perpetuation; whether it

does not gain strength by the very law of its living, which is contest and exertion; whether liberty never ceases to grow until it ceases to contest, and that the cessation of the contest marks the period of withering and decay? Is it not certain that when a man strips himself for a contest, if it be physical, he asks that his limbs may be unfettered, and when it is a contest of the mind he asks that the mind may soar freely in any direction that the object for which he contests demands?

If it be true, therefore, of a man, it is true of a people, that to accomplish any great object they must have their faculties of mind and body unfettered. As Wordsworth sang, they "must be free or die." And therefore it is that, in considering what it is that enables us to meet in peace here to-night,—and lets me speak as freely as I will,—I ask, What is it? And what was the principle that was proclaimed so many centuries ago but the absolute freedom of mind, of soul, of body in the people who have a great object to accomplish?

So I say that when liberty ends its growth, its period of expansion, it has touched the period of decay and demolition.

The Dutch people were of Celtic origin. They were the Belgæ, the only people of western Europe that, in the rough country that contained their homes, resisted the invasion of Cæsar, and theirs was the only region in which the Roman eagles were never planted by conquest. Those men, so remote in time, whose blood has been transmitted to men now sitting within these walls, had once tasted liberty; and who that ever tasted of that divine draught could stoop to a meaner, poorer solace and enjoyment?

The founders of the Netherlands were

Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold,
War in each breast and freedom on each brow.

Ten centuries ago the Dutch towns, gradually freeing themselves from imperial control, became the sanctuaries and the barriers against force and tyranny. Independence grew under municipal institutions. The title of Margrave came in,—the defender of a district,—and this was local self-government. It was established, and independence under the Dutch took a municipal shape. The roll of independent Dutch towns is a roll of historic honor, and every name is associated with courageous defense of home, of conscience, of personal rights, and of freedom. Listen to them—Antwerp and Leyden; Brussels and Haarlem; Utrecht and Ghent; Ostend and The Hague. These were chief among the many municipalities that founded the United Provinces. They made a union at Utrecht in 1579, and a Declaration of Independence two years later, and after forty long years of struggle they made that declaration a success.

History does not narrate a more desperate struggle against apparently overwhelming odds than that which these plain people, each man fighting for his conscience, waged against the truculent, bigoted, narrow-minded oppression of their Spanish rulers. They freed themselves from the galling yoke of religious bigotry and foreign domination. Well may Americans—and of all Americans those who claim descent through a Dutch ancestry—dwell with pride and gratitude upon the principles they laid down, and upon the institutions which they

founded and of which we to-day are the happy inheritors. And can you not see in their independence, achieved nearly three centuries ago, the prototype of American independence, gained two centuries after, and founded upon the same principles for which those men who had gone to their graves had bravely and successfully fought?

It seems to me that that country, more water than land, was the very anvil upon which civil and religious liberty in Europe was beaten out with heat and hard strokes, and that it bore the brunt of those struggles which eventuated in the acceptance of doctrines that enable us to meet, free and self-respecting men, to-night.

The oppression of the Spanish rulers was not confined to the extortion of property from these men, but it assailed as well their rights of conscience, and the freedom that they sought for their homes and bodies they sought for their souls, and so Holland became, and was glorified in becoming, the asylum for conscience persecuted and oppressed everywhere else in Europe. To Holland flocked the oppressed of every nation. The Frenchmen of the Reformed religion found there their safety, and from England came the exile for conscience' sake, fleeing from persecution to a haven of religious and civil liberty.

All the independent elements of religious and political thought were received in Holland, and history tells us that the essential principles of largest toleration and of equality had been established in Holland in 1572, before the coming of the English exiles. The Dutch had struggled for centuries against the sea. That mighty element had been their constant adver-

sary, and it became their friend and their instructor. It taught them self-reliance, courage, and the uses of scientific study. All these were needed, and the logical law of demand and supply was vindicated. They became, by dint of their necessities, not simply the first of civil engineers,—for that was necessary to protect their land from deluge,—but they became the lords of the sea, and led the van of commercial discovery in the world. They grew intimate with the ocean; they learned its mysteries; to them were imparted its laws; and it was this knowledge, so gained by struggle, that became their salvation against oppression. Against the overwhelming land forces of Spain there scarcely was a gleam of hope; but, gathering from the ocean that threatened them a knowledge of how to master it, they left the land and went on the sea, and to the plain Dutchman was handed over the spoils of Spanish conquest in America. They took Spain by the throat on the high seas; they captured her galleons, laden with gold and silver of America, and gained their independence and their liberties by their mastery of an element which at one time seemed to threaten their destruction. Forty years they battled against fearful odds, and they conquered and compelled the recognition of their independence—the independence of the Dutch Republic. With peace so glorious, with independence so achieved, the flag of Holland naturally became the pioneer of commercial discovery all over the globe.

Now I do not find that the Dutch were State builders. They did not seek, as it seems to me, to found colonies from which States should grow, but they sought to extend commerce. In 1609, when the

little *Half Moon*, whose effigy we naturally find before us on this table, with her English captain, was sent forth, it was upon a trading expedition; and when on that pleasant September day she floated by this Island of Manhattan and up this beautiful river that runs from the north, it was for trade that Hudson went upon the river that bears his name, and traffic with the natives was the chief object—nay, the only object—that appears to have caused his voyage.

Then followed the charter of the West India Company, and this was accompanied, naturally, by taking formal possession, because it was essential for the prosecution of commerce that military and civil control should back up the claims for territory that were made, and they claimed in a general way the grant by a generous measurement of degrees of latitude,—say five or six, or more. But as far as I can read and comprehend its history, the forty years of Dutch occupation of the land on which we stand and the adjacent country were unmarked by anything of great political interest. In truth, it seems to me that our Dutch ancestors were easy-going, not invasive, content to hold their own, content to be free themselves, and not seeking to enslave others; and they pronounced as their general creed, “Let any one remain free as long as he is modest, moderate, in his political conduct irreproachable, and as long as he does not offend others and oppose the government.” That was about the political creed that they established in this country. It was very liberal, according to the times; but while they were thus free in dealing with their discoveries, the seeds of social and political institutions were not forgotten.

History records that, as early as the thirteenth century, in the Dutch Provinces questions were decided by a democratic vote. The town bell was sounded, and the people gathered to discuss every matter of importance. Justice was administered by a man's peers, and taxes for the use of the ruler were his "Beden," granted by the people on his prayer for relief. Each quarter of the town had its own burgo-master, and its citizens were freemen of the bourg. Each town had its own militia for the preservation of local order and for the defense of the liberties and rights of the inhabitants.

These are Dutch institutions, and were all founded upon the Dutch system of government. The Dutch unit of government was a *free man*, and that is to-day the great generic description of American liberty.

With the expansion of a complex civilization, the creation of vast wealth and the increase of its power, dangers are forcing their way, are straining our laws, and imperiling the permanence and integrity of our institutions.

When these evils are traced to their origin, it will be found to be the lack of insistence upon the *great basal fact* that the free individual is the unit of an American State, and that the State is but the aggregate of such free units. And it is upon individual conscience, and convictions sustained by courage and recognized and respected by the State, that our chief hopes for the glory and permanence of our system repose.

If, then, we are asked what Dutch institutions are reflected in the government of the American Union, we must say — popular local self-govern-

ment, and civil and religious liberty of the individual citizen.

Surrounded as we are to-day by proofs of rapid consolidation and centralization of wealth and power, the creation of unlimited corporate existence in every branch of material occupation, the tendency of men to combine in every profession,—there is, I submit to you, a danger that the true source of national safety, and permanent glory, and the independence and freedom of the individual may be swamped and engulfed by the surrounding forces.

Yet, in the nature of things as ordered by the great Ruler of the world, it is only through individual conscience, by independent thought and action, and through the soul of man, the higher motive, the guiding moral force, the concentrated single purpose, the executive eye and hand, that the elevation and progress and safety of a nation can be maintained. Mere numbers cannot accomplish this. Nay, they may ignorantly obstruct and smother it.

There is an illustration of this which the newspapers of to-day convey to us, in the intense interest excited by that vigorous and commendable class of our citizens interested in the supremacy of the United States in the fine sport of yachting. May I pause a moment to say that the *Half Moon* was the first yacht known in America—eighty tons burden, and less than twenty in her crew?

Now it is needless to speak of the results that attach to this most excellent and manly amusement. The skill in marine architecture, in navigation, and in seamanship that is the outgrowth of yachting is full of possibilities of high public and patriotic service. Just now the yachting world seems to be ex-

cited lest the coveted trophy of American prowess should be captured by some British hand, and in every quarter of the land arises the demand for the construction of a cup defender. To do this, mere wealth is powerless. Mass-meetings can accomplish nothing. Syndicates cannot provide it, and even the voice of the mighty and combined press cannot evoke it. And yet the yacht must be built,—but where is the builder to be found? Not in the great centers of wealth, or manufacture, or population, or of machinery, but in one of the least-important towns of the smallest State, geographically, of the Union, the *man, the needed individual, is discovered*, whose genius can design and whose mind can direct the construction of that wonderful fabric which shall protect the coveted trophy and maintain the supremacy of his country in a contest where skill and brains are controlling factors.

The marvel of his gifts is made the greater that he is deprived of sight; but the *man* himself is there. In his mind's eye he sees all the clearer the proportions of the craft that he designs. His imagination paints pictures all the more vivid, and his countrymen recognize John Herreshoff, the blind boat-builder of Rhode Island, as the man best calculated to sustain the honest pride of supremacy of the American people in that branch of human exertion.

Now, gentlemen, all this is as it should be. Let merit control, let the best man win, is the American doctrine. But let me ask you, are there not, beyond this passing illustration, however interesting—are there not to-day greater demands upon the American people than the building of a pleasure-boat?

There is a ship of state already built, freighted with the best hopes of humanity, upon whose safety hang the welfare and happiness and progress of a great nation—to-day sixty-five millions of souls. How shall this ship be manned? How shall her captain be chosen? How will you settle who her chief executive shall be? Who shall select that ship's company? Who shall direct her voyage? These are questions to be settled by the institutions of government under which we live, and the answer must be framed by American citizens.

Did the founders of our government, did the men who founded the institutions from which ours were copied and drawn, dig a ditch between ethics and politics? Did they sever the two so that when you came to govern a country you were to disregard the foundation-stones of morality and justice, upon which alone a nation can permanently exist? Did they divorce politics from the Lord's Prayer and the ten commandments? Did they declare that purity in politics was but an iridescent dream?

I ask you, students of American history, where can you find in the debates of the convention that outlined our government, where in the splendid state papers that advocated and explained that scheme of government—where can you find warrant for saying that any argument and any reliance was placed upon, or addressed to, the lower faculties or the selfish and meaner qualities of human nature? Were they to be the guiding forces of the great scheme placed before our people and the world? And if it be averred that they were, pray find and state, if you can, one suggestion of it in the simple, plain, earnest language in which

the framework of government was molded and defined.

Such were not intended to be the ruling factors of our government. Where is there to be found a suggestion that an inexorable machine of party shall be set up like a horrid guillotine to shear off the consciences of men? Where is there a suggestion of the vice of low wire-pulling, of the packed conventions, or, worse and more vile than all, the opening of political "barrels" to debauch an honest people? Are not all these detestable things which we see to-day, and which threaten us to-day, one and all in direct opposition to every suggestion, whether it be from the ancient institutions of the Dutch, or the institutions copied therefrom by the American people two hundred years later?

It was said—I am not certain by whom—that the end and object of the British Constitution, of the common law, and of their many statutes was to bring twelve honest men into a box; and I take the meaning of that epigram to be that it was upon the individual conscience of the plain citizens of the country that they relied for that sense of honesty and justice upon which society alone can depend, and to which ultimately it must be brought for safety.

Imperfect as trial by jury may be, it contains the elements of confidence in individual conscience left free to preserve itself, as one of the bulwarks of a free country; and I would say that the institutions of the American government have for their primary object the conservation of the absolute personal liberty of each American citizen; that each man has within himself his right and his power, which is, as

Milton said of his great gift, "the single talent that 't were death to hide"; and that he cannot avoid the responsibility for its exercise; and that it is upon that fact, working within his breast, that ultimately the permanence, the safety of the institutions of this country will depend.

History is all full of this. When the one great Angelo had presented to him the task of erecting for the glory of God the great structure that forever will be connected with his name, how did he approach it? With fasting, with prayer, with an absolute declination of all pecuniary gain connected with the great work which he had in his mind and soul. Emerson has told us in noble phrase the motive power which created the great Christian church built by the genius of Angelo:

The hand that rounded Peter's dome
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome
Wrought in a sad sincerity:
Himself from God he could not free.
He builded better than he knew;
The conscious stone in beauty grew.

The legends, the traditions of almost every nation of civilized men who have a written history and a literature, contain the glorious acts of those who have striven, not for themselves alone, but for their country. Macaulay, in one of the lays which hypercriticism has affected to say are wanting in poetry, but which have set themselves to the music of the human heart and which the English-speaking people will never forget, has sung of a brave man who stood on the last plank of the bridge that spanned the

current of the Tiber and checked the savage onslaught on the city which contained his home. He tells us that :

Still his name sounds stirring
Unto the men of Rome,
As the trumpet-blast that cries to them
To charge the Volscian home ;
And wives still pray to Juno
For boys with hearts as bold
As his who kept the bridge so well
In the brave days of old.

And, gentlemen, have we no bridge to keep? Have we no homes to defend? Are there not enemies to-day in this country as dangerous to our homes and to our liberties—yea, more dangerous than the Volseians were to those of Rome? Is there not to-day the same cry appealing to our hearts, that we should act the part of men in our own day and time, as has ever been heard since the stars of the morning sung together? We need to-day open, outspoken defiance, regardless of odds and consequences, to the heartless, low machinery of politics. We need defiance to the whole army of self-seekers, who, as Walter Gresham said, love their government only for what they can make out of it.

Let me speak as one not without experience, that it requires to-day in this land of ours as much courage, and courage of as high an order in every way, to breast unpopularity and face corruption, to disregard the recommendations that, stifling the human soul and smothering the human conscience, show us material success as the great end, the be-all and the end-all, of human life and of human endeavor.

Still I would quote the lay of Macaulay:

And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers
And the temples of his gods?

And how can an American do better than, if it be necessary, to remain all his life long out of political power, all his life long in a political minority, but forever contesting the corruptions and corrupting forces of plutocracy, and the mere numbers that it can always purchase, and defending the principles of liberty and manhood which are the basis and the only hope of human progress?

I can never forget an assembly in which I stood some few years ago. It was the two-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of the oldest school in the United States—Harvard College. I well remember the assemblage of men, so venerable in years, so eminent in piety, so exalted in character. Among them as the orator was that gifted poet, wise citizen, upright, true, and honorable American, James Russell Lowell. The crowning point, the very gist of his splendid oration was simply the consecration of the individual to the duties which he had to perform. He addressed himself to one who was then the chief magistrate of the Union, and in speaking of the confidence that he felt, and the country felt, in him, he could find no higher simile than in the words Seneca put in the mouth of a humble pilot, who, in the midst of tempest and storm and danger, cried to the ruler of the waves: "O Neptune! You may sink me, you may save me, but I will hold my rudder true."

Believe me, my friends, that is precisely the task of each man of us, each inheritor of the spirit of liberty and of the fruits of liberty, that we have gained by transplanting Dutch institutions to the continent we occupy. We have no right, in performing our duties by the State, to count odds or to weigh consequences, but to "hold our rudder true."

And you, the descendants of Dutch ancestors, men who are looking back in history, not, as our president well said, for any poor purpose of personal pride or social advancement, but looking back to the star of duty that shines over the centuries since those true men went to their rest, there it is that we shall find the measure of duty that controlled them and should control us. What Americans need and always will need, and more under popular institutions than any other form of government, is the man who dares to speak out and say that which he believes the best interest of his country demands.

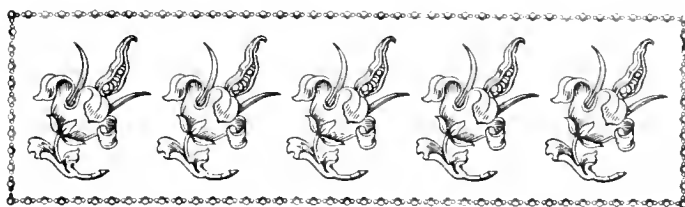
Now this Society is worth nothing, its pleasant meetings and luxury amount to nothing, unless this great lesson is carried forward to our countrymen, and that is the fearless performance of individual duty, the rule of individual conscience in the great questions that threaten the safety and welfare of the country in which we live.



THE PRESIDENT: The next toast is: "Holland: a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind." This toast will be responded to by one of the greatest stars in New-York's constellation of the Embassadors of Him on High, Rev. Dr. George R. Van de Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem.



REV. GEORGE R. VANDEWATER, D. D.



SPEECH OF

REV. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D.

Mr. President and Members of The Holland Society :

ONE loves to observe a fitness in things. There is manifest fitness in one coming to New-York from Harlem to speak to the members of The Holland Society and their friends. There is also manifest fitness in taking the words of this country's earliest benefactor, the Marquis de Lafayette, and, removing them from their original association with this fair and favored land, applying them to that little but lovely, lowly yet lofty, country of the Netherlands. Geologists tell us that, minor considerations waived, the character of a stream can be discerned as well anywhere along its course as at its source. Whether this be true or not, anything that can be said of the fundamental principles of liberty, upon which our national fabric has been built, can be said with even increased emphasis of the free States of the Netherlands.

From the Dutch our free America has secured the inspiration of her chartered liberties. Of the Dutch,

then, we can appropriately say, as Lafayette once said of free America, "They are a lesson to oppressors, an example to the oppressed, and a sanctuary for the rights of mankind."

We are here to-night to glorify the Dutch. Fortunately for us, to do this we have not by the addition of so much as a jot or a tittle to magnify history. The facts are sufficient to justify our boast and fortify our pride. We need to detract nothing from other nationalities that have contributed much to the formation of our modern national conglomerate, although it is easily seen that the superior qualities of other nations have had a large infusion of Dutch virtue. All that we claim is that no nation under the heavens can make such an exhibit of marvelous success against adverse circumstances as does Holland. From the days when Julius Caesar mentions their bravery under the name of Batavians, to the notable time when, voluntarily assuming the title of reproach, they became "the beggars of the sea," and for nearly a century fought for their chartered rights against the most powerful and unscrupulous of foes, the Dutch have shown the most splendid of human virtues in most conspicuous light. In doing this they have made a noble name for themselves, and furnished the worthiest of examples for all the nations of the earth. This is not the time nor the place to deal with mere facts of history. Yet I take it that even this jolly assembly will take pleasure in the mention of the deeds that have now become eternally historic. Who that knows anything of the son of Charles V., who in 1555 made promises to Holland that he never meant to keep, and for years after sought in every way to break; who that has

ever read of this fanatical, heartless, cruel, and despotic Philip II. of Spain, or of that wonderful, pure, magnanimous, noblest Dutchman of all, William of Orange, or of that fickle and false Margaret of Parma, the wicked sister in Holland, who lived to execute the will of a wicked brother in Spain, or of those monsters at the head of Spanish armies, Alva, Requesens, and Don Juan ; who that has been fired by the sieges of Leyden and Haarlem, by the assassinations concocted in the Council of Blood, by the patient, faithful, undying patriotism of the Netherlanders in protesting for the truth of God and the rights of man, will need any response to the toast "a lesson to oppressors" ? A little land, fighting for the right, succeeded in overcoming the power of the mightiest nation of Europe.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again.

When once we consider the earnestness for civil and religious liberty, the record of no nation can stand comparison with that of Holland. Some of the English Puritans fled across the Atlantic from persecutions very slight compared with those inflicted upon Dutchmen by Philip, here to found a New England. Those who did not flee remained in old England, fought a few battles, and tried to establish a commonwealth, which in less than fifteen years ended disastrously, because the founders were unfit for government. But these Puritans of Holland, to their everlasting praise be it remembered, battled for their homes, lives, and liberty for eighty years. For four fifths of a century they faced not only the best and bravest soldiers of Europe, but they faced, along with their wives, their children, and their old folk,

the flame, the gibbet, the flood, the siege, the pestilence, the famine, "and all men know, or dream, or fear of agony," all for one thing—to teach the oppressor that his cause must fail. It is difficult, sitting around a comfortable board at a public dinner, to make men realize what their forefathers suffered that the heritage of priceless liberty should be their children's pride. But read Motley, or the recent and remarkably well written volumes of Douglas Campbell, and you will see that every atrocity that Spanish hatred, religious intolerance, and medieval bigotry could invent, every horror that ever followed in the train of war, swept over and desolated Holland. And yet, to teach a lesson to oppressors, they endured, they fought, they suffered, they conquered; and when they conquered, the whole world was taught the lesson—worth all the Dutchmen's agony to teach it—that the children of a heavenly Father are born free and equal, and that it is neither the province of nation or church to coerce them into any religious belief or doctrine whatsoever. The principle of Protestantism was won in the eighty-year war of the Netherlanders. During all this time the Dutch were notably giving a lesson to oppressors. But then and afterward they furnished a brilliant and commendable example to the oppressed. Though they fought the wrong, they never opposed the truth. They were fierce, but never fanatical. They loved liberty, but they never encouraged license; they believed in freedom and the maintenance of chartered rights, but they never denied their lawful allegiance to their governor, nor refused scriptural submission to the powers ordained of God. The public documents throughout the eighty years of war

invariably recognized Philip as lawful king. Even the University of Leyden, founded as a thanksgiving offering for their successful resistance to the Spanish siege, observed the usual legal fiction, and acknowledged the king as ruler of the realm. And although the Dutch had abundant reason to be vindictive, once the opportunity offered, the desire for persecution vanished. William the Silent, as early as 1556, in a public speech before the regent and her council, says, "Force can make no impression on one's conscience." "It is the nature of heresy," he goes on to say (would we had the spirit of William in our churches to-day)—"it is the nature of heresy, if it rests it rusts: he that rubs it whets it." His was an age when religious toleration, except as a political necessity, was unknown. Holland first practised it, then taught it to the world. No less in her example to the oppressed than in her warning to oppressors, is Holland conspicuous, is Holland great. During the reign of William of Orange, first a Romanist, then a Calvinist, never a bigot, always gentle, at last a Christian, in Holland and in Zeeland, where for years he was almost military dictator, these principles of *tolerance* were put to severest test. Fortunately for the world, they were sufficiently strong to stand the strain. The people about him had been the sad victims of a horrible persecution which had furrowed their soil with graves, and filled their land with widows and orphans. We know what is human nature. But Dutch nature is a little more generous than ordinary human nature. A Dutchman's heart is big, a Dutchman travels on a broad-gage track; a Dutchman can forgive and forget an injury; a Dutchman has no fears and few frowns; a Dutchman is never ice-

bergy, nor sullen, nor revengeful. He may make mistakes from impulse, he never wounds with intention; he will never put his foot twice in the same trap, nor will he take any pleasure in seeing his enemy entrapped. All of a Dutchman's faults come from an over-indulgence of a Dutchman's virtues. He is not cold, nor calculating, nor cruel. Generally happy himself, he desires others to be happy also. If he cannot get on with people, he lets them alone. He does not seek to ruin them. Such are traits of the Dutch character. When, after driving out the awful, vindictive, bloodthirsty Spaniards, the Dutch came into power, it was but natural to think of retaliation: banish the Papists, or persecute the Anabaptists, suppress their paganism, or crush their fanaticism, would have been most natural. Against any such ideas the nation as a whole set its face like a wall of adamant. Very soon the sober convictions of the people were triumphant. And after the most atrociously cruel war, in which these men had suffered untold agonies, they became an example to the oppressed, the like of which the world had never witnessed since the Son of God and Saviour of men cried out from his cross, "Father, forgive them: they know not what they do." When the union was formed between Holland and Zeeland, it was provided that no inquisition should be made into any man's belief or conscience, nor should any man by cause thereof suffer injury or hindrance. Toleration for the oppressor by the oppressed, full forgiveness of enemies by the victors, became thus the corner-stone of the republic, under which all sects of Christians, the Roman Catholic Church, Jews, Turks, infidels, and even heretics, thrived and prospered.

Now, do you need anything said after thus showing Holland to have been the teacher of a lesson to oppressors, and the example to the oppressed, to show that she has ever been the sanctuary for the rights of mankind?

In the nature of things, she could not have been otherwise. The little country of Holland, that in 1555, on the accession of Philip II. to the sovereignty, was the richest jewel in his crown, and of the five millions poured annually into his treasury contributed nearly half, emerged as a republic out of the war with Spain of eighty years' duration, and remained for two full centuries the greatest republic in the world. She has been the instructor of the world in art, in music, in science; has outstripped other nations in the commercial race; had wealth and luxury, palaces and architectural splendor, when England's yeomanry lived in huts and never ate a vegetable; discovered oil-painting, originated portrait- and landscape-painting, was foremost in all the mechanical arts; invented wood-engraving, printing from blocks, and gave to the world both telescope and microscope, thus furnishing the implements to see the largest things of the heavens above, and the smallest of both earth beneath and waters under the earth. The corner-stone was liberty, and especially religious liberty and toleration. As such Holland could not have been other than the sanctuary for the rights of mankind. The great number of Englishmen in the Netherlands, and the reciprocal influence of the Netherlands upon these Englishmen,—an influence all too little marked by English historians,—prepared the way for transplanting to this country the seeds from which has sprung the large tree beneath

the bounteous shade of which nearly seventy millions of people take shelter to-day, and, while they rest, rejoice in full security of their rights and their freedom.

Two hundred years ago, the English courtiers about Charles II., regardless of the fact that the Netherlands had been the guide and the instructor of England in almost everything which had made her materially great, regarded the Dutchman as a boor, plain and ill-mannered, and wanting in taste, because as a republican the Hollander thought it a disgrace to have his wife or his daughter debauched by king or noble. From the aristocratic point of view, the Dutchman was not altogether a gentleman. To-day we have some representatives of the Charles II. courtiers, who affect to ape the English, and would, no doubt, despise the Dutch. But he who appreciates the genuine meaning of a *man*, born in the image and living in the fear of his God, has nothing but direct disgust for a dude, nothing but the rarest respect for a Dutchman.



THE PRESIDENT: The next toast is "Dutch Hospitality: it made Dutchmen of the Huguenot, the Walloon, and the Jew; transplanted to America, it has molded the immigrant into the loyal American."

This will be responded to by one of New-York's most distinguished sons, a gentleman who represented this Empire State in the Senate of the United States, and is now engaged in one of the greatest international enterprises of the world, the joining together of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, making the passage that Hendrick Hudson was looking for to enter from one ocean to the other — the Hon. Warner Miller, of New-York.



SPEECH OF HON. WARNER MILLER.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Holland Society:



I HAVE been introduced within the past six years a great many times as a defunct representative of the State of New-York. It is no fault of mine, or at least no fault of my wish, that I am not its representative now.

I find myself in a rather difficult position to-night, but I congratulate you for the position that I am in. When Judge Van Hoesen invited me to come here, he gave me as my subject, "The Commingling of the Races in America, and the Results that Came from that Commingling." When I arrived here to-night I learned for the first time that I am to respond to the toast, "Dutch Hospitality." Why the change was made I know not. Perhaps, and quite likely, it is because I come from that beautiful Dutch locality, the Mohawk Valley, where the most hospitable people in America, or in the world, live to-day. I think I see several of its representatives before me, and if you have any doubt of what I shall say in regard to their characteristics, I shall be able to prove it by John H. Starin and John W. Vrooman.

Out in that Dutch country where I live, we have everything in common. We never lock our doors or fasten our windows at night, because there is no necessity for it. No man wants for anything if it is within his reach, because he takes it, and no one complains. Still, I am not entirely sure that the people called "the Mohawk Dutch" are really of Dutch descent. Our colonial history tells us that many of them came from Manheim, and from the Upper Rhine instead of the Lower Rhine.

I should be glad to-night to be a member of The Holland Society, but I am not quite sure whether I am eligible or not. I am either of Dutch or German ancestry, and I have never yet taken the pains to trace it back to discover which it was. If I were a member of The Holland Society, I might speak more freely about you, and tell you what I thought of you. Our good Rev. Dr. Van de Water has said that you were only half full. I wonder what the condition would be of The Holland Society and of the Dutchmen belonging to it if they were entirely full. I suppose, however, that on occasions of that kind they are always by themselves; there are no invited guests.

A few words, and a few words only, regarding the subject which has been given to me. I shall not attempt to deliver the speech which I had written regarding the commingling of races. I am sure you will regret it, for it was the ablest effort of my life, and here I have been deprived of the privilege of delivering it to you.

The early history, the history written by Motley, of this wonderful people, gives us really but little of the inner life of the people of Holland. The history

of that country, and in fact all histories of the past, have been largely records of wars, records of governmental action, but there have come down to us but few authentic accounts of the real condition of the people in their homes.

But we do not in this case need a history of the common people of Holland to know that they were in their day a generation of the most hospitable people in the world. In that day, of which so much has been said here to-night, it was the only asylum of the oppressed in the whole world. There was no other government or country to which a man could flee for protection against civil or religious intolerance. We owe much to Holland in this country for the asylum that it gave to the oppressed of France, of Germany, and of England. Secretary Bayard, who has spoken here to-night of the history of that country and of the results that have flown from it, would not be here to-night had not Holland given an asylum to his ancestors.

Another name that I find here upon this program to-night, and who I regret to say is not here, would never have delighted the American people with his wit, his genius, and his eloquence had not Holland given a hospitable home to his Huguenot ancestors when they were driven out of France. I need not say I refer to "our own Chauncey." This asylum, this hospitality of the Dutch was transferred to America by the Dutchmen who settled Manhattan Island. Mr. Bayard has suggested that this little model on the table here of the good old ship that brought the first discoverer of the North River, carried people who were not seeking for State-making or for the population of foreign lands, but seeking rather for

commerce and that which comes from it. Quite likely that is true — undoubtedly it is true. But those people carried with them the institutions of their country, and when they established a trading-post upon Manhattan Island they did not fail to set up the institutions of Holland, which were local self-government and the right of every man, according to his conscience, to worship God as he saw fit; and though they did not, perhaps, intend to establish States, they certainly established one here, and one which, in my judgment, has done more for civil and religious liberty in this country, and therefore in the world, than any other set of immigrants that came from any portion of Europe.

The Dutch brought with them not only their political and religious institutions, but they transferred here their open hospitality, which had made Holland the asylum of the world; and so here in New-York there was the first asylum in America for free religion. Perhaps they have extended their hospitality a little too far. We have now here a great city of nearly two millions, and a State of six millions, and whilst the best blood of Holland sufficed to establish this great community, they have extended their hospitality so far that they have given up the entire government to another nation and to another people. What greater evidence of their hospitality can there be than that a people will not only unlock their doors, but invite the whole world in, and then, when they have come in, quietly take the back seat and permit the people they have invited in to take possession of the whole commonwealth?

It was my good fortune a year ago to pay my first visit to Holland, and to learn there something of the

hospitality of its people of the present generation. Under the auspices of my schoolmate, the present minister at The Hague, Mr. Thayer, I found every door in that country to which we went readily opened to us. Invitations came from every quarter, and everywhere I went I found the Dutch names of New-York—of the ancestors of the people who had made this country, and I do not hesitate to say that the welcome given me there was a thousand times warmer and stronger than any welcome I have ever received in any other foreign land. The educated people, without exception, spoke the English language, and when I expressed my astonishment at it, they simply said, “Our country is so small and there are so few of us that we must speak English, or else keep silent.”

In closing—and you see I cannot make a long speech when I have n’t it prepared—I simply want to emphasize the words of my other classmate, Douglas Campbell, read here to-night. Certainly if you are willing, as Dutchmen, that every other nation in the world should rule your city and the State that you established, you ought at least to set up a silent monument of some of your great men, in order that coming generations may have some appreciation of what you have done for the world.



THE PRESIDENT: The next toast is "The Dutch Settlers between the North and South Rivers: the Establishers of Jersey Justice."

Leigh Hunt, in describing one of the heroes of his poem, when the Recording Angel asked the applicant for admission to the celestial abode what claim he had upon him, makes him reply, "None, except I love my fellow-men." And when the names were read off, "Lo, Ben Adhem's name led all the rest." This toast will be responded to by the Ben Adhem of The Holland Society—the Rev. Dr. Duryee, Professor in the old Dutch Rutgers College.



SPEECH OF

REV. DR. WILLIAM RANKIN DURYEE.

Mr. President and Fellow-Members of The Holland Society:

THE toast given me has something in it about "Jersey justice," and in justice to Jersey all true Hollanders ought to be abed by one o'clock in the morning. So I will very briefly speak of the Holland colonists between the Hudson and the Delaware.

How could the early Dutch fail in their admiration of the land across the North River? There were Bergen Heights, ready to take in the Vreelands and the Van Horns, and before them lay the admirable marshes calling for reclamation, and on which the colonists could see rows of cabbages in the future, before it became profitable to give the whole shore away to railroad companies. There was the lovely Hackensack winding through its reedy shores and pointing to a future Hackensack, and Paramus, and Schraalenburg. There was Belleville Hill, with the Passaic's quiet stream beneath, near which the glory of a coming Acquackanonck might be imagined. Further down the coast, there was the Raritan, with



REV. WILLIAM R. DURYEE, D. D.

a mouth as large as a Dutchman's heart and a stream as shallow as a bigot's brain.

A little cruise along that river and they found the bluffs of New Brunswick, so fit for houses and schools, and further on the acres of Somerset, of whose sanguine soil only the experienced wayfarer can judge as he tries its tenacity, but which the industry of the Dutch farmer might turn into the garden-spot of the State. And then they sailed to the lordly Delaware with its splendid bay, and what a wealth of "situations" presented itself to the seeking colonists!

But these pioneers were few in number, "too few to go round," or to control government. Still they had faith in the increasing development of good Dutch households. They knew that the fathers and mothers would come to stay, and that the families would reach out in future time and produce a Holland Society that would be worthy of the name. And so Michael Poulaz was sent across to the Hoek opposite the Battery, and Cornelius Van Vorst to Ahasimus, while Jan Evertse Bout built the first house in Gomoenapaw. Then followed the scores of Vreelands, Latourettes, Van Hornes, to partition the peninsula reaching to the Kill von Kull. And the Schuylers went to Belleville, and others beyond, till the modern historian beholds in spots as many Demarests and Bogerts to an acre as the land will contain.

There was one meeting of The Holland Society recorded. The true record tells us how in 1636 Domine Bogardus fled awhile from Anneke Jans, and with Captain De Vries crossed over to Ahasimus. The feast at Van Vorst's thatched home began with "a heated argument"; so do all Dutch feasts begin. Then all present became *very* warm friends, with

toastings and hand-shakings; so do all Dutch feasts progress. Then the guests from Manhattan took to their periagua, and Cornelius "sped the parting guests" with a roar from a small cannon; so should all Dutch feasts end. Alas! a spark from the cannon set fire to the thatch, Van Vorst's house was burned down, and from that hour The Holland Society thought it best to meet at Manhattan, where a better fire-department could throw water where it was most needed.

But, jesting apart, the influence of those early homes continues to this day. The Dutch were very *philosophical* as regarded events. For instance, Aunt Gertie Brinkerhoff, during the Revolution, while many of her kindred were with Washington, sold milk to the British in New-York. The subtle purpose was, doubtless, concealed beneath the quality of the milk and the price demanded, as these hastened the flight of the enemy. But so large were the profits after a few months, that the old Dutch milk-woman could invest in a silver tankard, after the Dutch fashion of providing heirlooms. Coming home, a squall struck the little boat, the grasp on the tankard was loosened, and the silver flew overboard and sank between Gibbet Island and Bedloe's. Did the old dame mourn? Not she! She simply engraved the philosophical epitaph—"Vell, it came by vater, and by vater it goes,"—and the boat sailed calmly on to Communipaw.

These colonists were *reverential* in spirit. Their churches still remain all along the ancient lines of settlement. They were devoted to education. How could the men of Utrecht and Leyden be otherwise? The college in which I have the honor to serve, and which is so dear an "Alma Mater" to many members

of this Society, was founded in colonial days by Hollanders as "Queen's College," whose very name contrasted it with the English "King's College" here. From the walls of its chapel look down upon me day by day the faces of a Milledoller, Hasbrouck, Frelinghuysen, De Witt, Romeyn, and scores of others who grew up in Dutch homes and became leaders in moral and educational progress. Alas! that the Dutch admire so much and aid so little their own, in these later days.

The colonists were kindly to all who were near them. Their households attest this. The slave who found the copper on Colonel Peter Schuyler's estate, opposite modern Belleville, was given by his master three wishes. The first was, that *he might never be parted from the Schuylers*. The second was, that he might have a bright-colored dressing-gown like that he had seen on the colonel. And the third was, that he might have all the tobacco he wanted. "But, Pompey," said Colonel Schuyler, "ask more than this. Try again. Come, one more wish, and you shall have it." And now the influence of the restful ingredient of a Dutchman's fireside came in. "Well, Massa, my udder wish is, to hab a little more tobacco." Many such stories might be narrated, but the time forbids.

That the best of the influence which comes from the old strain of our Dutch and Huguenot ancestry may work in us, descending from the men and women who settled in New Jersey, Delaware, and the borders of Pennsylvania,—that this influence may make us more patient, industrious, kindly, reverential, and truth-loving, is the wish, I am sure, of every member of The Holland Society to-night.

THE PRESIDENT : The next toast is “Nieuw Amsterdam and New-York : Just as the twig is bent the tree’s inclined.”

Owing to the sudden sickness of Mr. Lawrence, this toast will be responded to by one of our own members, who in character, in manner, in thought, and in looks is the veriest Dutchman that we have in this Society,—our friend, the Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt.



SPEECH OF HON. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

Gentlemen of The Holland Society :



YOU see that I am here as a substitute to-night, called upon at the last moment to replace one who could so much better respond to the toast. It is not an unusual toast. I dare say some of you have heard something about it before. We very frequently see on the list of exercises at all the great entertainments the toast, "The City of New-York." We have all heard the responses to that toast, which in mellifluous tones have charmed our ears, and have listened to statistics that have startled our imaginations.

Now I propose to spare you the mellifluous tones, the statistics. I did not have time, in the first place, to collate the latter, and if I had had time you would not have had time to listen to them. All I can say at present is that they are Dutch; that you see the essence of Dutchness if you walk up Broadway and observe the buildings that are devoted to business. They are Dutch. They are beautiful on the outside, like the Dutchman, as has been so worthily said by our President, and they are substantial in every way.

They are fitted for the purpose, and yet they are attractive to all men. Then there are the residences of the modern Dutch, so beautifully adapted to the comforts and the necessities of modern life—those comforts that are not to be found in any of the residences abroad except in the royal palaces, and not even always there—the gas turned on in a moment, the hot and cold water for household uses, the sewerage, the waste-pipes, the bath-tub—and I assure you, gentlemen, that bath-tubs in Europe are the rarest birds to be found. But it is not of New-York in the past, or of New-York in the present, that I desire to speak to you. I should like to say to you a few words of New-York in the future.

The mind of man cannot conceive, the tongue of man cannot express what is to be, what will be within the time of the children of some of you. It will have grown physically over Brooklyn without an effort, 'way out to Jamaica, on the north to Yonkers, on the northeast to Pelham and the Sound—one solid city of wealth, of intelligence and enterprise. It will have concentrated here the wealth of the world. This will be the center of the financial, as it will be the center of commercial life.

In referring to the hospitality of the Dutch, gentlemen to-night have spoken of the fact that we were willing not merely to invite foreigners to this city, but to allow them when here to rule over it. Well, is not that a Dutch characteristic? As long as we could get somebody else to do it for us, we were perfectly willing to sit down and have it done.

But in the future, gentlemen, every office in the city of New-York will be held by the son of a Dutchman. Look forward, gentlemen, and tell us whether

the millennium will not have arrived here when that shall have taken place. We will have here the concentration of arts and artists; we will have from this city, going out all over the world, the dictates of taste and fancy; we will rid France of its prominence to-day, as we will rid England of its financial control. This city will be the city of the world; it will be the metropolis of the world. And then, finally, the time will come when everybody, seeing and hearing what the Dutch have done, and what the Dutch think, will come to have the same sentiments that we have, and they then will be right, because the Dutelman is always right.



THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, this will be the last toast of the evening:

“The Integrity of Dutch Officials: no great riches are seen to enter by public payments into private purses, but all public moneys are applied to the lawful uses of the State.”

Our Chauncey, your Chauncey, and everybody's Chauncey — Chauncey the lawyer, statesman, politician, orator, business man, and railroad king, accepted the invitation of this Society to respond to this toast, and his name was seriously printed upon this list, thinking that he would be here to-night. I have received this telegram from him:

“I deeply regret that an unexpected and most urgent matter will prevent my being with you.

“CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.”

One of our business men, an orator whose remarks you will all enjoy, has consented on the spur of the moment to respond to this toast — James Seaver Page.



SPEECH OF MR. JAMES SEAVER PAGE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

THE President has stated what is true. In the early part of the evening Judge Van Hoesen came to me and said, "Friend Page, won't you help us out of a difficulty? We have just received a despatch from Chauncey Depew saying he could not be here, and," said he, "he has such a charming toast to respond to it would seem as if you were just the man to fill the bill now, and get an inspiration from the moment." I reflected for a while, and said, "Well, Judge Van Hoesen, I'm of just so much Dutch origin that I respect a command, and if you really feel that some one ought to speak in his place, I shall try to do what little I can to replace him; but you and I know full well there is no one who can replace our Chauncey."

I remember hearing a most beautiful compliment paid to that Chauncey concerning his having been called upon to speak for the great Bartholdi statue. The committee were looking for some one to respond fittingly, and they asked George William Curtis to

take it. He thought the time—six weeks—was too short to prepare anything that would respond in character and dignity to what the statue should require. After it had been declined by Mr. Curtis, the committee came to our busy Chauncey, railroad president as he is, and within two short weeks of the time when the speech was to be uttered, gave him the opportunity of making that great oration. You have heard and read it since, and you know what a marvel of workmanship it was. I heard George William Curtis say it was, indeed, a surprise to him that any one living could show such marvelous mastery of history to make the astonishing oration that our busy Chauncey Depew did.

Therefore, you can easily see, Mr. President and gentlemen, that one would feel more than ordinary hesitation in attempting to represent an orator of such a character and such dignity as our Chauncey. And yet, modestly as I feel upon this occasion, I can but say that I respect my Dutch blood sufficiently to answer when the call has been made, and to utter just a few little words in behalf of this toast which has been assigned to Mr. Depew, namely, "The integrity of Dutch officials."

I cannot understand by this that there is any inference that there is no integrity in other officials, but I assume that you make in that statement a compliment to our own beloved city, inasmuch as the former speaker has just said that in the future, at least, if not at present, there will be none but Dutchmen in office, there will be none but Dutch officials, and therefore I can feel that certainly you are making a statement of pride or uttering a feeling of satisfaction at the officials of your own city.

Is it not possible that the Dutchman, with his thrift, with his power of acquisition, with his ability to govern, is too indifferent to official life in New-York, and allows the emigrant and the foreign representative to capture the offices in the city? Is it not time that we here to-night in this brilliant assembly, each and every one touching the elbow, inquire whether our troubles may not be in this want of action. The sturdy Dutchman's blood, when thoroughly aroused, is equal to every occasion, whether financial or political. Perhaps the Dutchman's colossal fortunes make him indifferent to the political situation, and if so, we should learn this lesson to-night, and remember, in the language of that beautiful poet, Goldsmith,

Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made ;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

And so, my fellow-Dutchmen, take home with you the lesson to-night, if your city for any reason is lacking in the dignity, in the honor, in the position it should occupy, the fault lies perhaps more seriously with you than with any other men in the community. This is the hour, this the moment when each and every heart should kindle anew with pride for this glorious city. The picture that has been made to you of what is to become of this city, by the former speaker, is one that should arouse in every one new enthusiasm to do what he can toward developing that city.

The year 1893 is to mark the growth of the pro-

gress of our country. We are about to celebrate the great national anniversary, and we are about to witness a celebration that will surpass all your greatest expectations. Is it not time that each and every one representing this great metropolis, when he moves to that great Western city, and feels at once the warmth of enthusiasm and the genial atmosphere of that sunshine, should take with him the pride, loyalty, and enthusiasm of his own beloved city, New-York, and talk it up with zeal and vigor? Is it not time that each and every one should say to himself, "New-York is, indeed, my home, and I shall not forget it when I am in the West"? And when the witnesses that grand, majestic building to do honor to our great State of New-York, one of the proudest and best buildings in the Exposition, let him be filled with that enthusiasm that used to exist in New-York, and say, "I am from New-York, and proud I am that I come from that great metropolitan city." Emulate this patriotism, and you will find that New-York will not be cast aside or set aside in any respect in comparison with these great, magnificent, marvelous, growing Western cities.

Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, I really did not expect to say a word to you to-night, and I feel, after dinner, and especially at one o'clock in the morning, with such eloquence as you have heard here, I should not ask you to listen a moment longer. But if I can send you home with just one little bit of seriousness, with just one little thought laid away in your minds, that perhaps you can do your share in shaking up this great metropolitan city, I will have done at least what I consider my duty upon this occasion.



AT the stated meeting of the trustees held March 30, 1893, Judge George M. Van Hoesen feelingly referred to the death of Mr. Douglas Campbell, whose letter, read at our last annual banquet, awakened so much enthusiasm, and offered a resolution that Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffis should be requested to prepare a sketch of Mr. Campbell for publication in the Year Book.

It was also moved that Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke be requested to prepare an expression of condolence to be forwarded to the family of Mr. Campbell.

Both resolutions were adopted. As the Year Book was about ready for publication, the time for preparation was very brief, but Dr. Griffis very kindly consented, and sent the sketch on a few days' notice. The secretary submitted it to Mr. William A. Campbell, the eldest son of the historian, with the suggestion that he should revise it and add any other matter which would be of interest to his friends, and the sketch is given herewith.

The portrait accompanying is from an old photograph which was not considered satisfactory by his family, but is the only one obtainable.

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.

THE author of the great work "The Puritan in Holland, England and America," a book that marks an epoch in American historiography, began his work with gifts of mind both hereditary and cultivated. Added to these he had the peculiar advantage of historic associations and environment. Perhaps no American was better fitted for his task. He and his forefathers were of the men who make history. His great-grandfather, Colonel Samuel Campbell, was a prominent figure in the Revolutionary period, being a member of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County and an officer of note, who distinguished himself in command at the battle of Oriskany; his grandfather, Judge James S. Campbell, was a well-known jurist; his father, Judge William W. Campbell, was one of the noted jurists of the State of New-York, and of long and varied service. Fond of the study of history, Judge Campbell also wrote what, by acknowledgment, is one of our best American local histories. It is entitled "The Annals of Tryon County," and covers the story of colonial and Revolutionary life in central New-York. Douglas Campbell was born in the year 1839, at Cooperstown, and spent his youth amid the fascinating historical associations of Cherry Valley. Here he lived at "Auchinbreck," the family homestead, always owned by a Campbell, and so called



Douglas Campbell

because the ancestor of the family in Scotland had been in his own right Baron of Auchinbreek. Interested in the natural features and storied lands made famous by the greatest confederacy of Indians ever known on this continent, that of the Iroquois, or Six Nations, his imagination and inherited tastes were richly fed. How thoroughly also he became a master of the colonial and Revolutionary history of the sturdy settlers of central New-York, the Dutch, the German, and the Scotch-Irish, is shown in the address which he delivered at the erection of the monument at Cherry Valley in 1877, reared to commemorate those who fell in the massacre by the Indians and Tories. This brilliant and eloquent address, profoundly philosophical, faithful by reflecting the facts, and full of appreciation of the deeds and character of the early settlers of New-York, may be found in the volume entitled "Centennial Celebrations in the State of New-York," compiled by the Secretary of State.

Besides his education at the local schools and academies, Douglas Campbell studied at Union College, and was trained under that master educator, Dr. Eliphalet Nott. He was graduated in the class of 1860, in which were several who, like himself, have since risen to fame and honor. At first Mr. Campbell had the sacred ministry in view, but on the breaking out of the war his ardent patriotism led him at once to enter the military service of the United States Government. He raised in his native county of Otsego two companies for the 121st New-York Volunteers, General Amory Upton's famous regiment, and, with the rank of captain, joined the Army of the Potomac. He particularly

distinguished himself in the battles of Fredericksburg and Antietam, and rose to the rank of major before disability compelled his retirement from the field. His subsequent work was in recruiting and the organization of the regiments which New-York contributed to the Union army.

The war ended, he entered the Harvard Law School, and was graduated in due course. It was not until 1866, when he was in his twenty-seventh year, that he was able to begin, in New-York city, his practice of the law. For some years he was associated with Judge Henry Hilton; he then formed the law-partnership of Campbell and Bell, and on its dissolution was associated with the Hon. Edward Winslow Paige, under the firm-name of Campbell and Paige. He was an able and brilliant member of the New-York bar, and soon attained a high standing, with a large and lucrative practice. His successful connection with the celebrated *Jumel* litigation, in particular, gave him a wide legal reputation.

Mr. Campbell was deeply interested in the reform of the New-York city government. He was one of the committee of fifty, and at the head and front of the movement which, in 1882, succeeded in wresting from the aldermen the power of confirming the mayor's appointments.

Although active and prominent in public affairs, and for many years one of the well-known campaign speakers of the Republican party, he would never accept office.

Always public-spirited, with disinterested devotion for years he labored to secure the establishment of the now noted Soldiers' Home at Bath, New-York. So in public as in private life, he was ever practis-

ing philanthropy, ever seeking to extend and elevate our civilization, ever striving to promote the truth.

Inheriting the literary tastes of his father, Mr. Campbell's chief intellectual interest always lay in historic study. When scarcely graduated from the law school, he published in the "North American Review" an article entitled "Climatic Influences as Affecting Secession and Reconstruction," which had a marked success, being generally copied and extensively quoted in the congressional debates. Later he contributed much to the reviews, and delivered a large number of historical addresses, many of which are contained in the collection of "Centennial Celebrations in the State of New-York," already mentioned.

His greatest effort, however, the crowning work of his life, and that which especially entitles him to lasting fame, was his masterpiece, "The Puritan in Holland, England and America." (It is quite unlikely that this book, by which he has become so widely known, would ever have been written, if a physical disability, that did not entail any diminution of mental vigor, had not some eight years ago compelled his retirement from his work as a lawyer, and left him free for literary labors.) The work was issued June 15, 1892, and has already passed through five editions. It is rightly entitled "An Introduction to American History," and is intended to cast light upon the origins of the American commonwealth, and especially to show the large and influential part which the Netherlanders and Dutch republic had in the formation of the United States. The subject matter of it had interested Mr. Campbell for years. As he relates in the book itself, and as his friends

were well aware, early in life he had been struck, in the course of purely professional investigation, with the number and importance of American institutions for which no counterpart could be found in Great Britain. Hitherto, like nearly all American youth, Mr. Campbell had read and accepted the history of the United States as it has been generally written—namely, that the United States is a transplanted England, and that our institutions have come to us by direct transportation or by natural evolution from England. So collaterally with his other studies and with his professional labors, he began the study of the early history of New-York State, with the idea of writing a monograph. His intense intellectual curiosity, stimulated by his experience in his legal investigations, moved him to search with painstaking care among the early documents illustrating New-York history. There Mr. Campbell found that almost all things now integral parts of our social and political system, which, we are generally taught, came to us from England, really originated in the Netherland republic. This led him upon a more extended course of reading and research, which he eagerly followed up on both sides of the Atlantic, and which, after a number of years, took shape in his great work.

It has been given to but a few men in a century to strike out a new tract, for the thought of a whole people, for two whole continents, on a subject lying in the superior walks of thought and over ground where the best-furnished investigators of two great nations have preceded them in the careful and painstaking research. With an entirely independent attitude, Mr. Campbell entered upon his investigations and stooped to gather up the key for unlocking the

secret of American origins, which all others who had attempted the problem had neglected, although it lay in plain sight from the first. In so doing he has changed the point of view of the study of American as well as of English history, and lifted himself to an eminent place as an interpreter of human action and national progress. In so doing, that he has conferred a great and lasting benefit upon the world must be conceded by all who adequately appreciate the importance of history in the advancement of mankind.

When the fruit of Mr. Campbell's labors was presented to the public, the result was a sudden and striking success. No recent historical book has been more eagerly discussed, and none more widely read. An epoch-making work, its importance has been as promptly recognized, and its conclusions as hotly debated, in Europe as in the author's own country. Happily, Mr. Campbell lived to see his work issue from the press and to enjoy its wondrous success. Congratulations and commendations poured in upon him from hosts of able scholars and reviewers. He was invited by The Holland Society to address them at their meeting. In a letter written from his sick-room, which was read before the society and received with enthusiasm, he suggested the erection, in the Central Park, of a statue to William the Silent. Apart from the many masterly criticisms of his great work in America and the flattering commendations of some of the most eminent men of England, among whom was the Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone, it may be of interest to know that Mr. Campbell's work has received the approval of the scientific historians of Nederland. In "*De Nederlandsche Spectator*," No. 38, 1892, Professor P. J. Blok, probably the leading

historian of Holland at the present time, summing up in a brilliant paragraph the actual facts in the Netherlands of the seventeenth century, shows that Mr. Campbell's proof of the great debt which both the English Commonwealth and the American Republic owe to Holland is based on what actually existed in the Dutch Republic and did not exist in England during the same period.

It seems highly appropriate that one trained in the democratic instincts of Scotland should have presented so forcible a picture of the great debt which the young republic between the Atlantic and the Pacific owes to the little republic behind the dykes, which stood as the bulwark of freedom in the seventeenth century.

Great as is the work of Mr. Campbell, still greater are the circumstances in which it was conceived and composed. For years Mr. Campbell has been confined to his home, often to his bed, with a painful and progressive malady, an affection of the spine, which made every movement torture and life a burden. With the grave just before him and death staring him in the face, Mr. Campbell produced an immortalizing work when most men would have yielded to what seemed the inevitable and died. Heroism is the only word which characterizes the achievement of this man.

He was ever a loving husband, a wise and loving father, and a stanch friend. Dying in his fifty-fourth year, his life shorter than allotted most men, he departed honored and beloved universally.

Mr. Campbell married Harriet B. Paige, a daughter of the late Judge Alonzo C. Paige, Schenectady, New-York, who survives her husband. Two sons,

one of them a graduate of Yale College and the Harvard Law School, and following his father's profession in New-York, and two daughters also survive the brilliant author of the well-named "Introduction to American History."

Mr. Campbell was a member of the Presbyterian Church; he also belonged to the Century and Union League Clubs, the American Historical Society, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the Sigma Phi Fraternity.

His burial took place at Cherry Valley on March 10th, from the church in which his ancestors had worshiped for one hundred and fifty years, and his remains were laid beside theirs in the old historic churchyard.





LIST OF MEMBERS.

A

Dec. 22, 1887..	Acker, David Depeyster	Santa Monica, Cal.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Acker, Franklin	New-York.
Oct. 22, 1890..	Adrianee, John Butler	New Haven, Conn.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Adrianee, Francis Henry	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Adrianee, Harris Ely	Pellham Manor, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Adrianee, Isaac Reynolds	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Adrianee, John Erskin	" "
Dec. 22, 1887..	Adrianee, William Allen	" "
Mar. 28, 1889..	Amerman, Benjamin Lander	New-York.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Amerman, Frederick Herbert	" "
Dec. 20, 1886..	Amerman, Newton	" "
Mar. 30, 1893..	Amerman, Richard	Flatbush, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Amerman, William Henry Houghton ..	New-York.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Amerman, William Libbey	" "
Mar. 29, 1888..	Anthony, Richard Amerman	" "

B

Mar. 31, 1892..	Banta, Albert Franklin	St. Johns, Arizona.
Oct. 22, 1890..	Banta, Charles	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
April 6, 1886..	Banta, Cornelius Vreeland	Roselle, N. J.
Oct. 22, 1890..	Banta, David Demarest	Franklin, Ind.
Oct. 22, 1890..	Banta, George	Menasha, Wis.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Banta, George Aaron	Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 6, 1886..	Banta, John	New-York.
June 15, 1886..	Banta, Theodore Melvin	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 31, 1892..	Banta, William Henry	Valparaiso, Ind.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Barhydt, George Weed	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Barhydt, Thomas Low	Schenectady, N. Y.
Nov. 17, 1885..	Bayard, Thomas Francis	Wilmington, Del.

April 30, 1885.	Beekman, Gerard	New-York.
June 15, 1886.	Beekman, Henry M. T.	Jersey City, N. J.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Beekman, Henry Rutger	New-York.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Beekman, J. William	"
June 15, 1886.	Beekman, John Woodhull	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Bensen, Albert Van Voast	Albany, N. Y.
Sept. 29, 1892.	Bergen, Abram Winfred	Cornwall, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Bergen, Edward Jacob	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Bergen, Francis Henry	New-York.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Bergen, Frank	Elizabeth, N. J.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Bergen, Herman Suydam	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Bergen, James J.	Somerville, N. J.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Bergen, John W. H.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Bergen, Tunis G.	"
Dec. 29, 1892.	Bergen, Tunis Henry	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Bergen, Van Brunt	Bay Ridge, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Bergen, Zacchens	New-York.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Berry, John F.	Bath Beach, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Berry, Richard J.	Flatbush, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Blauvelt, Alonzo	New-York.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Bleecker, Anthony James	"
Dec. 7, 1888.	Bleecker, James	"
Mar. 28, 1889.	Bleecker, Theophylact Bache, Jr.	"
Mar. 29, 1888.	Bloodgood, Delavan	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Bloodgood, Francis	Milwaukee, Wis.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Bloodgood, Hildreth Kennedy	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Bloodgood, John	"
Mar. 28, 1889.	Bloodgood, Joseph Francis	Flushing, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Blydenburgh, Benjamin Brewster	New-York.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Blydenburgh, John Brower	"
June 25, 1885.	Bogart, John	"
Oct. 27, 1887.	Bogart, Joseph Hegeman	Roslyn, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Bogert, Albert Gilliam	New-York.
Mar. 27, 1889.	Bogert, Andrew Demarest	Englewood, N. J.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Bogert, Charles Edmund	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Bogert, Edward Strong	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Bogert, Henry Augustine	Flushing, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Bogert, Henry Lawrence	"
Dec. 7, 1888.	Bogert, John G.	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Bogert, Philip Embury	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Bogert, Stephen Gilliam	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Bogert, Stephen Van Rensselaer	New Brighton, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Bogert, Walter Lawrence	Flushing, L. I.
Sept. 29, 1892.	Bonta, Frank Manley	Syracuse, N. Y.
June 15, 1886.	Booraem, John Van Vorst	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Booraem, Louis Vacher	Montclair, N. J.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Booraem, Theodore Burges	New Brunswick, N. J.

Oct. 24, 1885.	Boorum, Sylvester Daley	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Bradt, Samuel C.	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Brevoort, James Renwick	Yonkers, N. Y.
Dec. 8, 1886.	Brinckerhoff, Alexander Gordon	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Brinckerhoff, Elbert Adrian	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Brinckerhoff, Henry Waller	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Brinckerhoff, John Henry	Jamaica, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1893.	Brinckerhoff, Henry H., Jr.	Jersey City, N. J.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Brinckerhoff, Robert Bentley	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Brink, Benjamin Myer	Saugerties, N. Y.
June 15, 1886.	Brouwer, George Howard	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Brouwer, Theophilus Anthony	"
Dec. 22, 1887.	Brower, Abram Giles	Utica, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Brower, Abraham Thew Hunter	New-York.
June 15, 1886.	Brower, Bloomfield	"
Oct. 25, 1886.	Brower, Charles De Hart	"
Mar. 26, 1891.	Brower, David	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Brower, John	New-York.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Brower, William Leverich	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Bruyn, Augustus Hasbrouck	Kingston, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Burhans, Charles	"
Oct. 24, 1889.	Burhans, Samuel, Jr.	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1893.	Burtis, Arthur	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1893.	Burtis, Morse	"
Dec. 29, 1892.	Burtis, Peter Phillips	Buffalo, N. Y.

C

Mar. 27, 1890.	Cadmus, Cornelius Andrew	Paterson, N. J.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Cantine, Peter	Saugerties, N. Y.
April 30, 1885.	Clearwater, Alphonso Trumpbour	Kingston, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1885.	Clearwater, Charles Knapp	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Clute, Jacob Winne	Schenectady, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Cole, David	Yonkers, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Cole, Frank Howard	"
Mar. 29, 1888.	Conover, Alonzo Edward	New-York.
Mar. 19, 1887.	Conover, Frank Bruen	Freehold, N. J.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Conover, Frank Edgar	New-York.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Conover, Frederic King	Madison, Wis.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Conover, Garret B.	Englishtown, N. J.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Conover, James Clarence	Freehold, N. J.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Conover, James Scott	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Conover, John Barriolo	Freehold, N. J.
Dec. 9, 1887.	Conover, John Livingston	"
Dec. 7, 1888.	Conover, Richard Stevens	New Brunswick, N. J.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Conover, Stacy Prickett	Wickatunk, N. J.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Conover, Warren Archer	New-York.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Cooper, Cornelius Stoutenburgh, Schraalenburgh,	N. J.

Jan. 30, 1890.	Cooper, Ebenezer Lane	New-York.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Cooper, James C.	River Edge, N. J.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Cooper, John Henry	New-York.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Cooper, Washington Lafayette	"
Oct. 25, 1886.	Cortelyou, Lawrence Van Voorhees, Poughkeepsie,	N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Cowenhoven, John	Bath Beach, N. Y.
June 15, 1886.	Coykendall, Samuel Deeker	Rondout, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Coykendall, Thomas Cornell	" "
June 30, 1890.	Crispell, Charles Winegar	" "
Mar. 26, 1891.	Cronkhite, Aaron Hale	Denver, Col.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Cronkhite, Aaron Hale, Jr.	Denver, Col.
Mar. 30, 1893.	Cronkhite, Justus Abraham	Dallas, Texas.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Cruser, Matthias Van Dyke	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Cuyler, Cornelius Cuyler	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Cuyler, Thomas De Witt	Philadelphia, Pa.

D

Dec. 7, 1888.	De Bevoise, George W.	New-York.
Jan. 30, 1890.	De Bevoise, George Pine	Denver, Col.
Oct. 27, 1887.	De Bevoise, Isaac C.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1890.	De Freest, Charles Rutger	Troy, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887.	De Graaf, Alfred	Fonda, N. J.
April 30, 1885.	De Graaf, Henry Peek	New-York.
June 25, 1885.	De Groot, Alfred	Port Richmond, N. Y.
April 30, 1885.	De Groot, William	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Delamater, Ezra Doane	Hudson, N. Y.
Dec. 29, 1892.	De Lano, William Ray	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Demarest, John	Jersey City, N. J.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Denise, David Demarest	Freehold, N. J.
April 30, 1885.	Depew, Chauncey Mitchell	New-York.
Dec. 23, 1885.	De Peyster, Frederick J.	"
Oct. 24, 1889.	De Peyster, Johnston Livingston	Tivoli, N. Y.
April 6, 1886.	De Peyster, John Watts	" "
Oct. 27, 1887.	Devoe, Frederick William	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	De Witt, Abraham Van Dyke	Albany, N. Y.
Nov. 17, 1885.	De Witt, Alfred	New-York.
Oct. 22, 1890.	De Witt, Charles Adolphus	Jersey City, N. J.
Oct. 24, 1889.	De Witt, Cornelius	Norfolk, Va.
Oct. 22, 1890.	De Witt, David Godwin	Jersey City, N. J.
Mar. 26, 1891.	De Witt, Edward Pultz	Middletown, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885.	De Witt, George G.	New-York.
June 25, 1885.	De Witt, Henry Clinton	"
Dec. 23, 1885.	De Witt, Jerome	Binghamton, N. Y.
June 15, 1886.	De Witt, John Evert	Portland, Me.
Mar. 29, 1888.	De Witt, Moses J.	Newark, N. J.
April 30, 1885.	De Witt, Peter	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	De Witt, Richard Varick	Albany, N. Y.

Mar. 26, 1891..	De Witt, Seymour	Middletown, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890 ..	De Witt, Sutherland	Elmira, N. Y.
June 25, 1885..	De Witt, Thomas Dunkin	Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891..	De Witt, Thomas King	Middletown, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891..	De Witt, Thomas May	Cleveland, O.
April 6, 1886..	De Witt, William Cantine	Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 30, 1885..	De Witt, William G	New-York.
June 30, 1892..	Dey, Anthony	"
June 30, 1892..	Dey, Joseph Warren Scott	"
June 30, 1892..	Dey, Richard Varick	San Francisco, Cal.
Jan. 7, 1892..	Deyo, Andrew	Yonkers, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890..	Deyo, Jacob	New Paltz, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890..	Deyo, Jerome Vernet	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Deyo, Peter	West Superior, Wis.
Dec. 29, 1892..	Deyo, Solomon Le Fevre	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1885..	Dillenbeck, Morris H	"
Mar. 31, 1892..	Dingman, John Henry	Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 6, 1886..	Ditmars, Abram Douwe	New-York.
April 6, 1886..	Ditmars, Edward Wilson	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Ditmars, Isaac Edward	"
Mar. 30, 1887..	Douw, Charles Gibbons	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Du Bois, Brewster Graham	Marlborough, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Du Bois, Cornelius	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Du Bois, Elijah	Kingston, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Du Bois, Francis Latta	Bridgeton, N. J.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Du Bois, John Coert	Hudson, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Dumond, Cornelius J	New-York.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Duryee, Gustavus Abeel	Newark, N. J.
Oct. 29, 1891..	Duryee, Jacob Eugene	New-York.
Nov. 17, 1885..	Duryee, Joseph Rankin	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Duryee, Joseph Woodard	"
Oct. 24, 1889..	Duryee, William Budington	Freehold, N. J.
May 19, 1887..	Duryee, William Rankin	New Brunswick, N. J.
June 30, 1892..	Dyckman, Frank Hamilton	Orange, N. J.

E

June 25, 1885..	Eckerson, Peter Q	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Elmendorf, Dwight L	"
Dec. 22, 1887..	Elmendorf, Joachim	"
Mar. 29, 1888..	Elmendorf, John Augustus	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Elmendorf, John Barker	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Elmendorf, William Burgess	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Elsworth, Edward	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Elting, Ezekiel Jan	Yonkers, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Elting, Irving	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Nov. 30, 1890..	Elting, Jacob	Clintondale, N. Y.
Nov. 30, 1890..	Elting, Jesse	New Paltz, N. Y.

Dec. 7, 1888.	Elting, Peter Jacobus	Yonkers, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Elting, Philip	Kingston, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Esselstyn, Everett James	New-York.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Esselstyn, Herman Vedder	Hudson, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Esselstyn, Jacob Broadhead	Claverack, N. Y.

F

Oct. 25, 1886.	Fonda, Douw Henry	Albany, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Fryer, Robert Livingston	Buffalo, N. Y.
April 6, 1886.	Fryer, William John, Jr.	New-York.

G

Oct. 27, 1887.	Garretson, Garret James	New-York.
April 6, 1886.	Goelet, Ogden	"
April 6, 1886.	Goelet, Robert	"
Mar. 30, 1887.	Groesbeck, Edward Anson	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Groesbeck, Harry Appleton	New-York.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Groesbeck, Herman John	Cincinnati, O.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Groesbeck, Leonard Harvey	Syracuse, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Groesbeck, William Chichester	Lansingburgh, N. Y.
Nov. 30, 1890.	Gulick, Alexander Reading	New-York.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Gulick, Arnatt Reading	"
Nov. 30, 1890.	Gulick, Charlton Reading	"
Nov. 30, 1890.	Gulick, Ernestus Schenck	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Gulick, James Callbreath	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Gulick, John Callbreath	"

H

Mar. 31, 1892.	Hageman, Andrew James	Somerville, N. J.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Hardenbergh, Abram Jansen	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Hardenbergh, John Warren	Jersey City.
Dec. 26, 1889.	Hardenbergh, Warren	New Brunswick, N. J.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Haring, George Titus	Allendale, N. J.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Haring, Isaac Cornelius	Mont Moor, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Hasbrouck, Abraham	Rondout, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Hasbrouck, Alfred	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Hasbrouck, Alfred, Jr., Van Couver Barracks,	Wash'tn.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Hasbrouck, Alvah Deyo	Highland, N. Y.
Dec. 29, 1892.	Has Brouck, Daniel Andrew	New Paltz, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Hasbrouck, Ferdinand	New-York.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Hasbrouck, Frank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Hasbrouck, G. D. B.	Rondout, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Hasbrouck, George Wickes	New-York.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Has Brouck, Howard	New Paltz, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Hasbrouck, Isaac Edgar	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Has Brouck, Jacob De Puy	High Falls, N. Y.

Oct. 25, 1886..	Hasbrouck, John Cornelius.....	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1893..	Hasbrouck, Joseph.....	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890..	Hasbrouck, Joseph Edwin.....	Modena, N. Y.
Mar. 31, 1892..	Hasbrouck, Levi.....	Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1891..	Hasbrouck, Louis.....	Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Hasbrouck, Oscar.....	Modena, N. Y.
June 30, 1892..	Hasbrouck, Raymond De Lancey..	Boise City, Idaho.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Hasbrouck, Sayer.....	Providence, R. I.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Heermance, De Witt.....	Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Heermance, Martin.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888..	Heermance, William Laing.....	Yonkers, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890..	Heermans, Forbes.....	Syracuse, N. Y.
Mar. 31, 1892..	Hegeman, John Roger.....	New-York.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Hegeman, Johnston Niven.....	"
Dec. 23, 1885..	Hegeman, Joseph Perot.....	New London, Conn.
June 30, 1892..	Hoagland, Joseph C.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Hoes, Pierre Van Buren.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.
May 19, 1887..	Hoes, Roswell Randall.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885..	Hoes, William Myers.....	New-York.
Jan. 30, 1890..	Hoose, James Harmon.....	Pasadena, Cal.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Hopper, John.....	Paterson, N. J.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Hopper, John Henry.....	" "
Dec. 20, 1886..	Hopper, Robert Inlay.....	" "
June 15, 1886..	Houghtaling, David Harrison.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Hoysradt, Albert.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Hubbard, Harmanus Barkaloo.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Hubbard, Timothy Ingraham.....	Flatlands, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1890..	Hulst, Edward Tompkins.....	New-York.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Hulst, George Duryee.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Hun, Thomas.....	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Huyek, Edmund Niles.....	" "
Jan. 30, 1890..	Huyek, Francis Conklin.....	" "

J

Mar. 14, 1885..	Jacobus, Arthur Middleton.....	New-York.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Jacobus, David Schenck.....	Hoboken, N. J.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Jacobus, John Wesley.....	New-York.
Oct. 29, 1891..	Jacobus, Melanethon Williams.....	Hartford, Conn.
June 25, 1885..	Jacobus, Richard Mentor.....	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Jansen, John Nathaniel.....	Newark, N. J.
Dec. 23, 1885..	Johnson, Jeremiah, Jr.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.

K

April 6, 1886..	Keteltas, Henry.....	New-York.
April 30, 1885..	Kip, Clarence Van Steenbergh.....	"
April 30, 1885..	Kip, George Goelet.....	"

Oct. 25, 1886.	Kip, Ira Andruss	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889	Kip, William Fargo	"
Dec. 7, 1888.	Kniekerbacker, David Buel	Indianapolis, Ind.
Dec. 22, 1887	Kniekerbacker, John	Troy, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889	Kniekerbacker, Thomas Adams	" "
May 19, 1887.	Kniekerbocker, Edgar	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888	Kouwenhoven, Francis Duryee	Steinway, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Kouwenhoven, Peter	Flatland Neck, L. I.

L

Oct. 25, 1886.	Lausing, Abraham	Albany, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Lansing, Gerrit Yates	" "
Oct. 27, 1887.	Lansing, Isaac De Freest	" "
Dec. 20, 1886.	Lansing, John	Watertown, N. Y.
June 15, 1886	Lansing, John Townsend	Albany, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Lansing, Joseph Alexander	" "
Oct. 24, 1889.	Le Fevre, De Witt Chauncey	Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Le Fevre, Jacob	New Paltz, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Lefferts, John	Flatbush, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Lefferts, John, Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Lefferts, Robert	Flatlands, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Leggett, William James	Belleville, N. J.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Lodewick, Charles Casper	Greenbush, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889	Longstreet, Henry H.	Matawan, N. J.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Longstreet, Jacob Holmes	Bordentown, N. J.
Mar. 28, 1889	Lott, James Van Der Bilt	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 29, 1892	Lott, John Abraham, Jr.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Low, John W.	Middletown, N. Y.
April 6, 1886.	Lydecker, Charles Edward	New-York.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Lydecker, John Ryer	Bogota, N. J.

M

Mar. 26, 1891.	Marseilles, Charles	Exeter, N. H.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Marselius, Willard Charles	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Marsellus, John	Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Marsellus, Max de Motte	Passaic, N. J.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Meserole, Walter Monfort	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889	Messler, Remsen Varick	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Messler, Thomas Doremus	" "
April 30, 1885.	Miller, Peyton Farrell	Albany, N. Y.
May 19, 1887.	Miller, Theodore	Hudson, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Montanye, George Edward	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Montanye, Lewis Foster	"
Oct. 25, 1886.	Montanye, William Henry	"
Oct. 25, 1886.	Morris, John Jacob	Paterson, N. J.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Mott, Hopper Stryker	New-York.

Mar. 28, 1889.. Myer, Albert James. Buffalo, N. Y.
 Jan. 7, 1892.. Myer, Isaac. New-York.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Myers, Andrew Gormly. Fort Jones, Cal.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Myers, George Tobias. Portland, Oregon.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Myers, John Gillespie. Albany, N. Y.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Mynderse, Herman V. Schenectady, N. Y.
 Mar. 14, 1885.. Mynderse, Wilhelmus. New-York.

N

Mar. 27, 1890.. Nostrand, Frederick William. New-York.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Nostrand, George Englebert. Bath Beach, N. Y.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Nostrand, John Lott. Brooklyn, N. Y.

O

Oct. 24, 1885.. Onderdonk, Andrew Joseph. Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Onderdonk, Thomas William. New-York.
 April 30, 1885.. Onderdonk, William Minne. "
 Sept. 29, 1892.. Opdyke, William Stryker. "
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Ostrander, Angelo. Peekskill, N. Y.

P

Nov. 17, 1885.. Paulison, John Paul. Tenafly, N. J.
 June 15, 1886.. Pentz, Archibald Maclay. New-York.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Perrine, David Van Der Veer. Freehold, N. J.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Polhemus, Abraham. New-York.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Polhemus, Henry Ditmas. Brooklyn, N. Y.
 May 19, 1887.. Polhemus, Henry Martin. New-York.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Polhemus, Isaac Heyer. Newark, N. J.
 Mar. 30, 1887.. Polhemus, James Suydam. New-York.
 Mar. 27, 1890.. Poucher, Johannes Wilson. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Prall, John Howard. Newtown, N. Y.
 Oct. 27, 1887.. Prall, William. Detroit, Mich.
 Dec. 7, 1888.. Prall, W. Mortimer. St. Louis, Mo.
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Provoost, George Bonsfield. Dubuque, Iowa.
 June 15, 1886.. Provoost, John Moffat. Buffalo, N. Y.
 Oct. 29, 1891.. Provost, Nelson. Haekensack, N. J.
 Mar. 28, 1889.. Prunyn, Charles Lansing. Albany, N. Y.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Prunyn, Isaae. Catskill, N. Y.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. Prunyn, John Van Sebaick Lansing. Albany, N. Y.
 Oct. 25, 1886.. Prunyn, Robert Clarence. " "

Q

Oct. 25, 1886.. Quackenbush, Abraham. New-York.
 Dec. 23, 1885.. Quackenbush, Abraham C. "
 Oct. 24, 1889.. Quackenbush, Cebra. Albany, N. Y.
 April 6, 1886.. Quackenbush, John. Mahwah, N. J.

R

Mar. 30, 1893.	Rapalje, Williamson	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1885.	Rapelye, Augustus	New-York.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Rappelyea, James P.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Riker, Charles Edgar	New-York.
April 6, 1886.	Riker, John Hancock	"
April 6, 1886.	Riker, John Jackson	"
April 6, 1886.	Riker, John Lawrence	"
Dec. 29, 1892.	Riker, Richard	"
Oct. 24, 1889.	Romaine, De Witt Clinton	"
Jan. 7, 1892.	Roome, John Van Buren, Jr.	"
Dec. 23, 1885.	Roosa, Daniel Bennett St. John	"
Oct. 27, 1887.	Roosa, De Witt	Rondout, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Roosa, Hyman	Kingston, N. Y.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Roosevelt, Charles Henry	New-York.
April 30, 1885.	Roosevelt, Frederick	"
Oct. 27, 1887.	Roosevelt, James	Hyde Park, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Roosevelt, Robert Barnwell	New-York.
May 18, 1887.	Roosevelt, Robert Barnwell, Jr.	"
April 30, 1885.	Roosevelt, Theodore	"
Oct. 27, 1887.	Roosevelt, William Emlen	"
Mar. 28, 1889.	Rosevelt, George Washington	Stamford, Conn.
Oct. 23, 1889.	Rosevelt, Warren	" "
Oct. 25, 1886.	Ryerson, Robert Colfax	Caldwell, N. J.

S

Oct. 22, 1890.	Sanders, William Nicoll Sill	Albany, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Schanek, Samuel Mount	Hightstown, N. J.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Schenek, Abraham Voorhees	New Brunswick, N. J.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Schenek, Archibald Alexander	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Schenek, Caspar	Norfolk, Va.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Schenek, Charles Woodward	Cream Ridge, N. J.
June 15, 1886.	Schenek, Edward	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Schenek, Ferdinand Schureman	Hudson, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Schenek, Frederick Brett	New-York.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Schenek, Henry De Bevoise	Ridgefield, Conn.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Schenek, Peter Lawrence	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Schenek, Temis	New Utrecht, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Schenek, William Edward	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Schermerhorn, George Frederick	Rutherford, N. J.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Schermerhorn, James Maus	New-York.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Schermerhorn, John Egmont	"
Mar. 26, 1891.	Schermerhorn, Louis Younglove	Philadelphia, Pa.
May 19, 1887.	Schermerhorn, Simon J	Schenectady, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Schoonmaker, Adrian Onderdonk	New-York.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Schoonmaker, Augustus	Kingston, N. Y.

Oct. 24, 1885.	Schoonmaker, Frederick William	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Schoonmaker, George Beekman	"
June 25, 1885.	Schoonmaker, Hiram	"
Oct. 24, 1889.	Schoonmaker, James Martinus	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Schoonmaker, John	Newburgh, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Schoonmaker, Joseph S	Plainfield, N. J.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Schoonmaker, Lucas Elmendorf	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Schoonmaker, Sylvanus Lothrop	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Schoonmaker, William Davis	New-York.
June 30, 1892.	Schurman, Jacob Gould	Ithaca, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Schuyler, Charles Edward	New-York.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Schuyler, Clarkson Crosby	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Schuyler, Gerald Livingston	New-York
April 30, 1885.	Schuyler, Montgomery Roosevelt	"
Mar. 29, 1888.	Schnyler, Percival Raymond	Paterson, N. J.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Schuyler, Stephen	West Troy, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Schuyler, Walter Grinnell	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Sickels, David Banks	"
Dec. 20, 1886.	Sickels, Hiram Edward	Albany, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Sickels, Robert	New-York.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Skillman, Francis	Roslyn, N. Y.
June 30, 1892.	Skillman, Joseph Hegeman	Flushing, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Slingerland, George Wayne	New-York.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Slingerland, William Harris	Slingerlands, N. Y.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Slingerland, William Henry	" "
Mar. 31, 1892.	Slote, Henry Lowery	New-York.
June 25, 1885.	Smidt, Allen Lee	"
Mar. 29, 1888.	Smidt, Frank Bishop	"
June 25, 1885.	Somarindyck, John William	Glen Cove, N. Y.
June 30, 1892.	Staats, Henry Taylor, Jr.	New-York.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Stagg, Edward	Leonia, N. J.
May 19, 1887.	Starin, John Henry	Fultonville, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Stevens, John Bright	New-York.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Storm, Edward	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
May 19, 1887.	Storm, Walton	New-York.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Stryker, Barent William	Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Stryker, Henry Cadmus	Minneapolis, Minn.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Stryker, Peter	New-York.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Stryker, Samuel Stanhope	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Stryker, William Henry Harrison	Paterson, N. J.
June 15, 1886.	Stryker, William Scudder	Trenton, N. J.
June 25, 1885.	Stuyvesant, Peter J	New-York.
Sept. 29, 1892.	Sutphen, Carlyle Edgar	Newark, N. J.
Dec. 29, 1892.	Sutphen, Herbert Sands	" "
Mar. 28, 1889.	Sutphen, John Henry	Jamaica, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Sutphen, John Schureman	New-York.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Sutphen, John Schureman, Jr.	"

Oct. 22, 1890.	Sutphen, Joseph Walworth	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Sutphen, Paul Frederick	Cleveland, O.
Dec. 29, 1892.	Sutphen, Theron Yeomans	Newark, N. J.
Oct. 24, 1885.	Suydam, Charles Crooke	Elizabeth, N. J.
Dec. 29, 1892.	Suydam, George Henry	Newark, N. J.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Suydam, James	New-York.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Suydam, John Fine	"
Nov. 17, 1885.	Suydam, John Howard	Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Nov. 17, 1885.	Suydam, Lambert	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Suydam, William Farrington	Hawley, Pa.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Swartwout, Satterlee	Stamford, Conn.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Swits, John Livingston	Schenectady, N. Y.

T

April 30, 1885.	Tappen, Frederick D.	New-York.
June 30, 1892.	Teller, Henry Moore	Central City, Col.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Ten Eyck, Jacob Hendriks	Albany, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Ten Eyck, James	" "
June 25, 1885.	Ten Eyck, Sanford Rowe	New-York.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Ten Eyck, Stephen Vedder	"
Dec. 23, 1885.	Ten Eyck, William Hoffman	"
Oct. 25, 1886.	Terhune, Edward Payson	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Terhune, Henry Stafford	Matawan, N. J.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Traphagan, Henry	Jersey City, N. J.
June 15, 1886.	Truax, Charles Henry	New-York.
April 6, 1886.	Truax, Chauncey Schaffer	"
Oct. 24, 1889.	Truax, James Reagles	Schenectady, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1893.	Truax, John Gregory	New-York.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Truex, William Ellsworth	Freehold, N. J.

V

Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Alen, William K.	San Francisco, Cal.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Allen, Charles Howard	Albany, N. Y.
June 15, 1886.	Van Allen, Garret Adam	" "
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Allen, Lucas L.	New-York.
Oct. 22, 1890.	Van Allen, William Harman	"
April 30, 1885.	Van Alstyne, Andrew	Chatham Centre, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Alstyne, Richard Henry	Troy, N. Y.
April 30, 1885.	Van Alstyne, William	New-York.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Van Alstyne, William Charles	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Van Antwerp, Cornelius Henry	" "
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Antwerp, Daniel Lewis	" "
April 6, 1886.	Van Antwerp, John Henry	" "
Mar. 28, 1889.	Van Antwerp, Thomas Irwin	" "
June 30, 1892.	Van Antwerp, William Clarkson	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Van Antwerp, William Meadon	Albany, N. Y.

Dec. 29, 1892.	Van Arsdale, Henry	Newark, N. J.
April 6, 1886.	Van Arsdale, William James	New-York.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Van Auken, David H.	Cohoes, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Van Auken, James A.	New-York.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Van Auken, Willard J.	"
April 30, 1885.	Van Beuschoten, Eugene	"
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Benthuyssen, Charles Frederick	Albany, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Van Benthuyssen, Charles H.	" "
Jan. 7, 1892.	Van Benthuyssen, Walter	New Orleans, La.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Benthuyssen, Watson	" "
April 30, 1885.	Van Beuren, Frederick T.	New-York.
April 30, 1885.	Van Beuren, Henry Spingler	"
April 6, 1886.	Van Blareom, George Green	Paterson, N. J.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Van Blareom, Jacob Craig	St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 17, 1885.	Van Brunt, Arthur Hoffman	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Brunt, Charles	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Brunt, Cornelius	New-York.
Mar. 27, 1891.	Van Brunt, Cornelius Bergen	Bay Ridge, N. Y.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Van Brunt, John Holmes	Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
Sept. 28, 1892.	Van Brunt, Ralph Albert	Schenectady, N. Y.
April 30, 1887.	Van Buren, John Dash	Newburgh, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Buren, Martin	Amsterdam, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Van Buskirk, De Witt	Jersey City, N. J.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Van Buskirk, John R.	New-York.
April 6, 1886.	Van Campen, George	Olean, N. Y.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Van Cleef, John Couwenhoven	New-York.
June 25, 1885.	Van Cleef, Augustus	"
Dec. 22, 1887.	Van Cleef, Jacob Charles	New Brunswick, N. J.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Cleef, James Henry	" "
Dec. 23, 1885.	Van Cleef, Paul Duryea	Jersey City, N. J.
June 25, 1885.	Van Cott, Alexander Hamilton	New-York.
April 6, 1886.	Van Cott, Cornelius	"
April 30, 1885.	Van Cott, Joshua Marsden	"
Mar. 30, 1887.	Van Cott, Lincoln	"
Oct. 22, 1890.	Van Cott, Richard	"
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van De Grift, Lewis Cass	Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Van Denbergh, Rutger	Troy, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1886.	Van Denbergh, Walter L.	Amsterdam, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Vander Beek, George Howard	Philadelphia, Pa.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Van der Beek, Francis Isaac	Jersey City, N. J.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Vander Beek, Francis Isaac, Jr.	" "
Mar. 27, 1890.	Vanderbeek, George Howard	Allentown, N. J.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Van der Beek, Isaac Paulis	Jersey City, N. J.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Van Der Bogert, George Ohlen	New-York.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Van der Hoof, Charles Albert	"
Jan. 30, 1890.	Vanderpoel, Augustus Gifford	"
Mar. 14, 1885.	Vanderpoel, Augustus H.	"

June 25, 1885.	Van der Poel, Herman Wendell	New-York.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Van der Poel, John	"
Dec. 20, 1886.	Van der Poel, Samuel Oakley	"
Nov. 17, 1885.	Van der Poel, Waldron Burritt	"
Mar. 28, 1889.	Van der Pool, Eugene	Newark, N. J.
Oct. 24, 1885.	Van der Veer, Albert	Albany, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Van der Veer, David Augustus	Manalapan, N. J.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van der Veer, John Reeve	New-York.
April 30, 1885.	Vander Veer, Lawrence	Rocky Hill, N. J.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Vander Veer, Mathew Henry	Somerville, N. J.
April 6, 1886.	Van Der Voort, William Ledyard	New-York.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Van Deusen, Frank Montague	Rondout, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Deventer, Charles Henry	New-York.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Van Deventer, David Provoost	Matawan, N. J.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Deventer, George Mather	New-York.
Dec. 8, 1888.	Van Deventer, James Thayer	Knoxville, Tenn.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Van Deventer, Thomas Lenox	"
Oct. 22, 1890.	Vandever, William	Ventura, Cal.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Vandevort, John Wesley	Pasadena, Cal.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van De Warker, Ely	Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Van De Water, George Roe	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Van De Water, John Walker	"
Dec. 22, 1887.	Van Doren, Louis Otis	"
Mar. 29, 1888.	Van Dorn, Daniel Polhemus	Freehold, N. J.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Van Dusen, Almon Augustus	Mayville, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Duyn, John	Syracuse, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Duzer, Henry Sayre	New-York.
June 25, 1885.	Van Duzer, Selah Reeve	Newburgh, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Vandyck, Henry Lefler Rice	Jersey City, N. J.
June 25, 1885.	Van Dyke, Henry	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Dyke, Herbert	"
April 6, 1886.	Van Dyke, Thomas Kittera	Lewisburgh, Pa.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Van Epps, Evert Peek	Schenectady, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Van Etten, Amos	Rondout, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Van Etten, Edgar	New-York.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Van Etten, Solomon	Port Jervis, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Van Gaasbeek, Amos Corwin	East Orange, N. J.
April 6, 1886.	Van Gaasbeek, Louis Bevier	Kingston, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Van Gaasbeek, Wynford	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Gieson, Aemon Pulaski	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1892.	Van Gieson, Arzy Eben	Upper Montclair, N. J.
Oct. 22, 1887.	Van Gieson, John Banta	Hackensack, N. J.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Van Gorder, Greenleaf Scott	Pike, N. Y.
June 15, 1886.	Van Heusen, Theodore Van Wyck	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1893.	Van Hoesen, Casper	New-York.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Van Hoesen, Edmund French	Rochester, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Hoesen, George M.	New-York.

April 30, 1885.	Van Hoesen, John William	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Van Hoevenbergh, Henry	Kingston, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Hoevenberg, James Dumond	N. Brighton, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Van Horn, Charles French	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mar. 30, 1880.	Van Horn, Francis Charles	Dedham, Mass.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Horne, John Garret	Jersey City, N. J.
May 19, 1887.	Van Horne, Stephen Van Alen	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Houten, Daniel Berten	"
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Inwegen, Charles Francis	Port Jervis, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Van Keuren, Cornelius	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Kleeck, Frank	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Kleeck, Theodore	"
Mar. 29, 1888.	Van Kleeck, William Henry	New-York.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Van Loan, Andrew	"
June 25, 1885.	Van Loan, Eugene	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Loan, Henry Fairbank	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Loan, John	"
Oct. 22, 1890.	Van Loan, Thomas	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1891.	Van Mater, Jacob Rapelye	Washington, D. C.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Name, Calvin Decker	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Ness, Eugene	Baltimore, Md.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Ness, Russell	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Ness, William Percy	Governor's Island, N. Y.
June 25, 1885.	Van Nest, Alexander T.	New-York.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Nest, Frank Roe	Newark, N. J.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Nest, George Willett	New-York.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Norden, Warner	"
Mar. 28, 1889.	Van Nostrand, Charles Belden	Brooklyn, N. Y.
May 27, 1890.	Van Nostrand, Gardiner	Newburgh, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Nostrand, Henry Duncan	Jersey City, N. J.
June 25, 1885.	Van Nostrand, John Everitt	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Van Nostrand, Marshall R.	Elizabeth, N. J.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Van Nostrand, Seymour	"
Mar. 28, 1889.	Van Olinda, James Edgar	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Van Orden, Charles Hopkins	Catskill, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Orden, Henry De Witt	New-York.
Sept. 29, 1892.	Van Orden, Jacob	Baraboo, Wis.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Van Orden, Philip Vernon	Catskill, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Van Orden, William	"
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Pelt, Gilbert Sutphen	New-York.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Van Pelt, Jacob L.	Van Pelt Manor, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Pelt, John Van Der Bilt	Bath Beach, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Pelt, Townsend Cortelyou	"
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Petten, John Bullock	Claverack, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Reipen, Garret Daniel	Jersey City, N. J.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Van Rensselaer, Cortland Schuyler	New-York.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Rensselaer, Kiliaen	"

Oct. 25, 1886.	Van Rensselaer, Maunsell.....	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Reypen, Cornelius C.	Jersey City, N. J.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Reypen, Wm. Knickerbocker.....	Wash'n, D. C.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Van Riper, Cornelius.....	Passaic, N. J.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Santvoord, Abraham.....	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Santvoord, Henry Staats.....	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Santvoord, Richard.....	New-York.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Van Santvoord, Samuel McCutcheon....	Albany, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Santvoord, Seymour	Troy, N. Y.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Van Schaick, Benjamin Alexander..	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Schaick, Eugene	New-York.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Schaick, Henry.....	"
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Schaick, Jenkins.....	"
Dec. 23, 1885.	Van Schaick, John.....	Cobleskill, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Van Sickle, John Waddell.....	Springfield, Ohio.
Mar. 27, 1890.	Van Sielen, Arthur	New-York.
June 25, 1885.	Van Sielen, Ferdinand.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Sielen, George West	New-York.
April 30, 1885.	Van Sinderen, Alvan Howard.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 30, 1885.	Van Sinderen, William Leslie.....	" "
Mar. 31, 1892.	Van Slyek, Cyrus Manchester	Providence, R. I.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Slyek, George Whitfield	New-York.
April 30, 1885.	Van Slyek, William Henry	"
Oct. 27, 1885.	Van Slyke, Eugene	Albany, N. Y.
April 6, 1886.	Van Slyke, Evert.....	Catskill, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1885.	Van Slyke, John Garnsey.....	Kingston, N. Y.
Dec. 23, 1885.	Van Syckel, Bennett.....	Trenton, N. J.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Van Syckel, Charles Sloan.....	" "
Oct. 25, 1886.	Van Valen, James Monroe.	Haekensack, N. J.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Van Valkenburgh, John Loucks.....	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Van Valkenburgh, Joseph Dwight, Jr.,	Greene, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Van Vechten, Abraham	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Van Vechten, Abraham Van Wyck	New-York.
Sept. 29, 1892.	Van Vechten, Charles Duane.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Vechten, Henry Clay	New-York.
Sept. 29, 1892.	Van Vechten, Ralph.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Vleek, Abraham Kip.....	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1887.	Van Vleek, Charles King.....	Hudson, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886.	Van Vleek, Frank	Los Angeles, Cal.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Vleek, Jasper	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Vleek, John Monroe	Middletown, Conn.
Mar. 14, 1885.	Van Vleek, Robert Barnard	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Vleek, William David	"
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Vliet, Benson	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Van Vliet, De Forest	Ithaca, N. Y.
April 30, 1885.	Van Vliet, Deuse Mairs	New-York.
June 15, 1886.	Van Vliet, Frederick Christian.....	Shrewsbury, N. J.

Dec. 20, 1886..	Van Vliet, Frederick Gilbert	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Van Vliet, Purdy	"
June 25, 1885..	Van Vliet, Stewart	Washington, D. C.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Van Vliet, William Downs	Goshen, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Van Voast, James	Cincinnati, O.
Dec. 23, 1885..	Van Voast, James Albert	Schenectady, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Van Volkenburgh, Edward	New-York.
Mar. 14, 1885..	Van Volkenburgh, Philip	"
Mar. 14, 1885..	Van Volkenburgh, Thomas Sedgwick	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Van Voorhis, Eugene	Rochester, N. Y.
June 25, 1885..	Van Voorhis, John	" "
Nov. 17, 1885..	Van Voorhis, Menzo	" "
Dec. 22, 1887..	Van Voorhis, Richard	Rochester, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Van Vorst, Abraham A.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Mar. 31, 1892..	Van Vorst, Dickinson Miller	Jersey City, N. J.
April 30, 1885..	Van Vorst, Frederick Boyd	New-York.
Mar. 29, 1888..	Van Vranken, Adam Tunis	West Troy, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Van Vranken, Edward Wheeler	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890..	Van Vranken, Geo. Williamson ..	Schenectady, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Van Vranken, Josiah	New-York.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Van Vredenburg, William Townsend ..	"
Dec. 20, 1886..	Van Wagenen, Bleecker	"
Mar. 14, 1885..	Van Wagenen, George	"
Dec. 7, 1888..	Van Wagenen, Henry William	Morristown, N. J.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Van Wagenen, Hubert	New-York.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Van Wagenen, John Richard	Oxford, N. Y.
Dec. 29, 1892..	Van Wagenen, Peter Le Fever ..	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Van Wagenen, Theodore F.	Denver, Col.
Nov. 17, 1885..	Van Wagner, Albert	London, England.
Oct. 22, 1890..	Van Winkle, Charles	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mar. 14, 1885..	Van Winkle, Edgar Beach	Litchfield, Conn.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Van Winkle, Frank Oldis	Jersey City, N. J.
Nov. 17, 1885..	Van Winkle, Isaac	Cold Spring, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Van Winkle, John Albert	Paterson, N. J.
Oct. 25, 1886..	Van Winkle, Stephen	" "
Sept. 29, 1892..	Van Winkle, Waling Walingsen ..	Parkersburg, W. Va.
June 25, 1885..	Van Woert, James Burtis	New-York.
June 25, 1885..	Van Woert, John Voorhees	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Van Wormer, Jasper	Albany, N. Y.
April 30, 1885..	Van Wormer, John Rufus	New-York.
Dec. 23, 1885..	Van Wyck, Augustus	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 22, 1887..	Van Wyck, Jacob Southart	New-York.
April 30, 1885..	Van Wyck, Jacob Theodorus	"
Mar. 14, 1883..	Van Wyck, John H.	"
Mar. 30, 1893..	Van Wyck, Philip Van Rensselaer, Jr.	"
Oct. 25, 1886..	Van Wyck, Robert Anderson	"
Dec. 29, 1892..	Van Wyck, Robert White	Brooklyn, N. Y.

Oct. 27, 1887.	Van Wyek, Samuel	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Van Wyek, Stephen	Roslyn, N. Y.
June 30, 1892.	Van Wyek, William	Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 30, 1885.	Van Wyek, William Edward	New-York.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Van Zandt, Henry Clay	Schenectady, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888.	Van Zandt, Milton Burns	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Zandt, Sigourney	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Van Zandt, William T	"
Mar. 29, 1888.	Varick, Edgar Fitz-Randolph	Rockville Centre, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Varick, George Clippinger	Richmond, Va.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Varick, John Barnes	Manchester, N. H.
June 25, 1885.	Varick, John Leonard	New-York.
April 30, 1885.	Varick, Theodore Romeyn	"
Oct. 27, 1887.	Varick, William Woolsey	Jersey City, N. J.
Mar. 28, 1889.	Vedder, Charles Stuart	Charleston, S. C.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Vedder, Harmon Albert	New-York.
April 30, 1885.	Vedder, Maus Rosa	"
Mar. 30, 1887.	Vedder, Ransom Hollenback	Chatham Centre, N. Y.
Sept. 29, 1892.	Vedder, Wentworth Darcy	Mansfield, Pa.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Veeder, Andrew Truax	Schenectady, N. Y.
Mar. 31, 1892.	Veeder, Major Albert	Lyons, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Veeder, Harman Wortman	Schenectady, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888.	Veeder, Ten Eyck De Witt	"
Oct. 24, 1889.	Vermeule, Adrian	New Brunswick, N. J.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Vermeule, Adrian, Jr	"
Oct. 24, 1889.	Vermeule, Cornelius Clarkson	New-York.
June 25, 1885.	Vermeule, John D.	"
Jan. 30, 1890.	Ver Meulen, Edmund Carlyle	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Vermilye, Marion Hoagland	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Vermilye, Thomas Edward, Jr.	"
Dec. 22, 1887.	Verplanck, Philip	Yonkers, N. Y.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Ver Planck, Samuel Hopkins	Geneva, N. Y.
Jan. 30, 1890.	Verplanck, William Edward	New-York.
April 30, 1885.	Ver Planck, William Gordon	"
Dec. 7, 1888.	Viele, Egbert Ludovicus	"
Jan. 30, 1890.	Viele, John Jay	Bronxville, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Viele, Maurice A	New-York.
Oct. 25, 1886.	Viele, Maurice Edward	Albany, N. Y.
April 6, 1886.	Viele, Sheldon Thompson	Buffalo, N. Y.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Visscher, Edward Willett	Albany, N. Y.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Visscher, John Hayden	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887.	Voorhees, Albert Van Brunt	Bath Beach, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Voorhees, Alfred M.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 22, 1887.	Voorhees, Anson Augustus	Verona, N. J.
Mar. 26, 1891.	Voorhees, Charles Cohen	Brooklyn, N. Y.
May 19, 1887.	Voorhees, Charles Hageman	Rocky Hill, N. J.
Oct. 24, 1889.	Voorhees, Charles Holbert	New Brunswick, N. J.

Oct. 24, 1889	Voorhees, Frank S.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889	Voorhees, Frederick Nicholas	Somerville, N. J.
June 30, 1892	Voorhees, Frederick Pentz	New-York.
Oct. 22, 1890	Voorhees, Harry	St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 24, 1889	Voorhees, James	Amsterdam, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889	Voorhees, John Henry	Mill Point, N. Y.
Mar. 29, 1888	Voorhees, John Hunn	Washington, D. C.
Mar. 28, 1889	Voorhees, John Jacob	Jersey City, N. J.
Jan. 30, 1890	Voorhees, John Newton	Flemington, N. J.
Mar. 30, 1887	Voorhees, Judah Back	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888	Voorhees, Louis A.	New Brunswick, N. J.
Dec. 22, 1887	Voorhees, Peter L.	Camden, N. J.
Dec. 22, 1887	Voorhees, Peter Van	Camden, N. J.
April 6, 1886	Voorhees, Theodore	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1889	Voorhees, Warder	Washington, D. C.
May 19, 1887	Voorhees, Willard Penfield	New Brunswick, N. J.
Dec. 22, 1887	Voorhees, William Dilworth	Bergen Point, N. J.
Dec. 7, 1888	Voorhees, William K.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887	Voorhis, Augustus Marvin	Nyaek, N. Y.
Mar. 31, 1892	Voorhis, Charles Henry	Jersey City, N. J.
Oct. 24, 1889	Voorhis, Jacob	Greenwich, Conn.
Dec. 7, 1888	Voorhis, John	"
April 6, 1886	Voorhis, John R.	New-York.
Mar. 14, 1885	Vosburgh, Benjamin Fredenburgh	"
May 19, 1887	Vosburgh, Fletcher	Albany, N. Y.
May 19, 1887	Vosburgh, Miles Woodward	" "
Mar. 28, 1889	Vredenburgh, Alfred Purdy	Bergen Point, N. J.
Mar. 28, 1889	Vredenburgh, Edward Lawrence	" "
Mar. 28, 1889	Vredenburgh, Frank	" "
Mar. 30, 1887	Vredenburgh, William H.	Freehold, N. J.
Jan. 7, 1892	Vreeland, Cornelius Derrom	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887	Vreeland, Josiah Pierson	Paterson, N. J.
June 15, 1886	Vroom, Garret Dorset Wall	Trenton, N. J.
June 15, 1886	Vroom, Peter Dumont	San Antonio, Texas.
Dec. 20, 1886	Vrooman, John Wright	New-York.

W

Sep. 29, 1892	Waldron, Cornelius Augustus	Waterford, N. Y.
Jan. 7, 1892	Wandell, Samuel Henry	Syracuse, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889	Wandell, Townsend	New-York.
Oct. 27, 1887	Wemple, Edward	Fultonville, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886	Wendell, Benjamin Rush	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1887	Wendell, Burr	Cazenovia, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1885	Wendell, Evert Jansen	New-York.
Mar. 28, 1889	Wendell, Frederiek Fox	Fort Plain, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887	Wendell, Gordon	New-York.
Mar. 14, 1885	Wendell, Jacob	"

Oct. 29, 1891..	Wendell, Jacob, Jr	New-York.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Wendell, Jacob Irving	Albany, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Wendell, John Dunlap	Fort Plain, N. Y.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Wendell, Menzo Edgar	Troy, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Wendell, Ten Eyck	New-York.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Wendell, Willis	Amsterdam, N. Y.
Dec. 7, 1888..	Wessell, Charles	New-York.
Mar. 26, 1891..	Wessell, Charles Alonzo	"
April 30, 1885..	Westervelt, John Calvin	"
Mar. 31, 1892..	Westervelt, Otto Wilhelm Pollitz	Piermont, N. Y.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Whitbeck, Andrew J	New-York.
Oct. 22, 1890..	Williamson, Cornelius Tunis	Newark, N. J.
Mar. 28, 1889..	Williamson, Henry Veight	New-York.
Sep. 29, 1892..	Winne, Charles Knickerbacker	Fort Snelling, Minn.
Oct. 24, 1889..	Winne, Charles Visscher	Albany, N. Y.
Mar. 27, 1890..	Witbeck, Clark	Schenectady, N. Y.
Dec. 20, 1886..	Wortman, Denis	Saugerties, N. Y.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Wyckoff, George Henry	New-York.
Oct. 24, 1885..	Wyckoff, Peter	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oct. 22, 1890..	Wyckoff, Peter B.	New-York.
Mar. 30, 1887..	Wyckoff, William Forman	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mar. 14, 1885..	Wynkoop, Gerardus Hilles	New-York.
June 25, 1885..	Wynkoop, James Davis	"

Z

Mar. 28, 1889..	Zabriskie, Albert Stephen	Sufferns, N. Y.
Oct. 27, 1887..	Zabriskie, Andrew Christian	New-York.
Mar. 26, 1892..	Zabriskie, George A.	"
Jan. 7, 1892..	Zabriskie, Josiah H.	Mount Vernon N. Y.



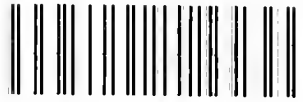
IN MEMORIAM.



		DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH.
Acker, Charles L.	New-York	Dec. 7, 1888.	May 26, 1891
Acker, David D.	New-York	Oct. 27, 1887.	Mar. 23, 1888
Adrianse, John P.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Dec. 22, 1887.	June 18, 1891
Booraem, Henry Lienau.	N. Brunswick, N. J.	June 15, 1886.	April 9, 1892
Brinckerhoff, Van Wyck.	New-York	June 15, 1886.	Feb. 25, 1892
Bross, William	Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 8, 1888.	Jan. 28, 1890
Conover, Charles E.	Middletown, N. J.	Dec. 7, 1888.	Jan. 9, 1891
De Kay, Sidney	New Brighton, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1887.	Aug. 30, 1890
De Witt, George G.	Nyack, N. Y.	April 6, 1886.	April 22, 1891
Du Bois, Coert	New-York	Oct. 27, 1887.	Jan. 1, 1891
Du Bois, Eugene	W. N. Brig'n, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1887.	June 26, 1891
Duryea, Sammel Bowne	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1890.	June 7, 1892
Elmeudorf, Nicoll Floyd.	New-York	Mar. 28, 1889.	Nov. 25, 1890
Fort, Peter Van Vranken.	Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1888.	Dec. 13, 1891
Garrison, William Dominick.	New-York	Mar. 29, 1888.	Dec. 2, 1892
Hardenbergh, Augustus A.	Jersey City, N. J.	Oct. 25, 1886.	Oct. , 1889
Hardenbergh, Louis V. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec. 22, 1887.	Jan. 4, 1890
Heermans, Thomas Beekman.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Jan. 30, 1890.	Dec. 1, 1892
Hegeman, W. A. Ogden.	New-York	April 30, 1885.	Dec. 24, 1888
Hoysradt, Jacob W.	Hudson, N. Y.	June 25, 1885.	Nov. 15, 1890
Hun, Leonard G.	Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1886.	Mar. 11, 1891
Lansiug, Charles B.	Albany, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1886.	Dec. 1, 1890
Lansing, Edward Y.	Albany, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1886.	Mar. 8, 1889
Lott, Abraham	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec. 23, 1885.	Jan. 13, 1889
Low, Henry R.	Middletown, N. Y.	Mar. 29, 1888.	Dec. 1, 1888
Mynderse, Barent Arent.	Schenectady, N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1886.	Oct. 2, 1887
Pruyn, Peter Van Schaick.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1886.	May 2, 1891
Ostrander, Stephen M.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 25, 1885.	Nov. , 1885
Quackenbush, James W.	Hackensack, N. J.	Dec. 23, 1885.	Mar. 6, 1886
Rapelye, Cornelius.	Astoria, N. Y.	May 19, 1887.	Nov. 20, 1890
Riker, James	Waverly, N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1889.	July 3, 1889
Roosevelt, Cornelius Van Schaick.	South Orange, N. J.	April 30, 1885.	Sept. 30, 1887
Roosevelt, Henry Everett	New-York	Dec. 23, 1885.	April 29, 1890
Roosevelt, Nicholas Latrobe.	New-York	Dec. 23, 1885.	Dec. 13, 1892
Ryerson, Martin John	Bloomington, N. J.	April 6, 1886.	July 30, 1889
Sanders, Jacob Glen.	Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1888.	Sept. 28, 1891
Schenck, Henry Jacob.	New-York	April 30, 1885.	Dec. 30, 1889
Schenck, Junius	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mar. 26, 1891.	Feb. 15, 1892
Schermerhorn, John	Schenectady, N. Y.	Dec. 22, 1887.	Jan. 27, 1890
Schoonmaker, Cornelius Marius.	Kingston, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1886.	Mar. 15, 1889
Schuyler, Garret Lansing	New-York	April 30, 1885.	April 20, 1889
Schuyler, George Washington.	Ithaca, N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1886.	Mar. 29, 1888

		DATE OF ELECTION.	DATE OF DEATH.
Stevens, John Baker	New-York	Mar. 29, 1888.	June 10, 1891
Storm, Thomas	New-York	May 19, 1887.	May 1, 1890
Snydam, John H.	New-York	Dec. 22, 1887.	Jan. 8, 1890
Teller, Henry W.	Pompton Plains, N. J.	Oct. 27, 1887.	July 2, 1891
Ten Eyck, Henry James	Albany, N. Y.	Oct. 27, 1887.	Nov. 29, 1887
Van Anken, Edward Electus	New-York	Mar. 14, 1885.	April 29, 1892
Van Benschoten, Samuel	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec. 23, 1885.	Mar. 12, 1892
Van Benthuyssen, Clarence R.	New-York	June 25, 1885.	July 18, 1887
Van Benthuyssen, Edgar	New Orleans, La.	Mar. 28, 1889.	Mar. 21, 1890
Van Buren, John D.	Newburgh, N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1885.	Dec. 1, 1885
Vander Beek, Isaac I.	Jersey City, N. J.	April 6, 1886.	Feb. 8, 1893
Vander Bogert, Giles Yates	Schenectady, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1886.	Nov. 4, 1892
Vanderpoel, Aaron J.	New-York	June 25, 1885.	Aug. 22, 1887
Vander Veer, Peter Labagh	Santa Fé, N. M.	Oct. 25, 1886.	Mar. 16, 1893
Van Deventer, Hugh B.	New-York	Mar. 29, 1888.	April 27, 1891
Van Dusen, Abram Bovee	New-York	June 25, 1885.	Dec. 19, 1889
Van Dyck, Henry H.	New-York	Mar. 14, 1885.	Jan. 23, 1888
Van Dyke, Henry Jackson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 17, 1885.	May 25, 1891
Van Kleeck, Edward	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Jan. 30, 1890.	Nov. 13, 1890
Van Nostrand, David	New-York	Mar. 14, 1885.	June 14, 1886
Van Nostrand, Garret	Nyack, N. Y.	April 6, 1886.	June 15, 1891
Van Nostrand, John J.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Dec. 7, 1888.	Jan. 7, 1889
Van Schaick, Anthony G.	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 22, 1890.	Oct. 13, 1891
Van Slyck, Nicholas	Providence, R. I.	April 6, 1886.	Mar. 3, 1892
Van Slyke, George Washington	Albany, N. Y.	Oct. 25, 1886.	Aug. 11, 1891
Van Vlack, George W.	Palatine B'dge, N. Y.	Dec. 8, 1888.	Sept. 7, 1890
Van Voorhis, Bartow White	New-York	June 25, 1885.	April 27, 1888
Van Voorhees, Elias William	New-York	June 25, 1885.	Sept. 21, 1892
Van Vorst, Gardiner Baker	New-York	June 22, 1885.	Feb. 5, 1889
Van Vorst, Hooper Cumming	New-York	June 25, 1885.	Oct. 26, 1889
Van Vorst, John	Jersey City, N. J.	Dec. 23, 1885.	Feb. 4, 1887
Van Wagenen, Gerrit Hubert	Rye, N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1886.	Mar. 28, 1893
Van Wagner, John Nelson	Troy, N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1889.	Feb. 7, 1892
Van Winkle, John Waling	Passaic, N. J.	Mar. 30, 1887.	Nov. 2, 1889
Van Woert, John Voorhees	New-York	June 25, 1885.	Jan. 24, 1889
Van Wyck, Benjamin Stevens	New-York	Dec. 23, 1885.	Aug. 31, 1888
Van Wyck, John Thurman	New-York	Mar. 14, 1885.	Nov. 23, 1886
Van Wyck, William	New-York	Mar. 14, 1885.	May 28, 1887
Van Wyck, William Harrison	New-York	Dec. 23, 1885.	Nov. 15, 1891
Varick, Theodore Romeyn	Jersey City, N. J.	Mar. 14, 1885.	Nov. 23, 1887
Vermilye, Jacob Dyckman	New-York	April 30, 1885.	Jan. 2, 1892
Vermilye, Theo. Chardavoyne	Tompkinsville, N. Y.	May 19, 1887.	Mar. 31, 1889
Visseher, John Barent	Albany, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1887.	Jan. 31, 1890
Voorhees, John Enders	Amsterdam, N. Y.	Oct. 27, 1887.	Nov. 26, 1889
Voorhees, William Brownlee	Blauwenburgh, N. J.	Oct. 29, 1891.	June 13, 1892
Voorhis, William	Nyack, N. Y.	April 6, 1886.	Jan. 4, 1890
Vredenburg, Alfred	Bayonne, N. J.	Mar. 28, 1889.	Oct. 11, 1892
Westbrook, Theodore Romeyn	Kingston, N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1885.	Nov. 1885
Wynkoop, Augustus W.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	Mar. 14, 1885.	April 18, 1886

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